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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. IV

NEW YORK, AUGUST 28, 1918

No. 51

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A Caustic Complaint

New York exporters have a good cause of complaint against the War Trade Board, apparently, in the case of an English company which has been able to obtain licenses for the exportation of caustic soda to the Orient, while well-known American firms have been refused. In justification of the Board's action it should be explained that the licenses were applied for by an American acting for the English company, but it is the duty of the Board to investigate each application and someone seems to have been easily convinced that everything was all right in this case.

The English company was unable to make shipments from a British port and bought caustic soda in the United States to supply its extensive trade in Japan, China and Australia. Applications were made to the War Trade Board and permission granted for the shipment of 50 tons to Japan and 50 tons to China. Meantime New York exporters had made application for licenses to fill orders from textile mills in China and had filed the necessary papers from the purchaser, the Chinese District Controller and the American consul testifying to the use and destination of the shipment, but the Board refused to allow it to go through. The explanation was offered that the Board had limited the amount of caustic soda which could be exported in any one month and the limit had been reached before the New York exporter's application was received.

Is it just, however, that an English company should receive licenses in the United States to ship caustic soda to the Far East in order to maintain its trade when the British Government will not allow shipments to be made from England? There was a possibility that American firms would get the trade if the English house was unable to fill its orders and to this extent the action of the War Trade Board curtailed foreign business of value to American interests. The trade feels that applications should be more carefully investigated and is watching the decision of the license division on certain applications now pending and if unfavorable to American interests a committee may be sent to Washington to confer with the Board. As the shipments in behalf of the English firm were made direct to their branch offices at Shanghai and Kobe, the Board must have had some inkling that the exportation was in the interest of that house.

Value of Trade Acceptances

The offer by a leading banking house in Wall Street to take as collateral on call loans trade acceptances is looked upon as a long step toward the actual discounting of commercial acceptances by bankers generally. When war necessities required the speeding up of industries, and particularly the chemical and drug trades, it was found that manufacturers needed more credit in order to make their turnover more quickly. After selling their output they were obliged to wait a long time for payment, but they needed raw materials at once and were obliged to meet a larger weekly payroll, and it required more capital to do business.

With the trade acceptance the manufacturer can obtain 80 per cent or more of the money due him at a low rate and if the bank needs money it can take the trade acceptance to the Federal Reserve Bank and get its money back at once. Whatever system aids the producer in obtaining prompt payment is for the general good because it makes certain a saving in time when every effort is being put forth to hasten production. The manufacturer can figure more closely his available assets and when the element of uncertainty is removed he knows how far he can enlarge his business.

Two Classes of Druggists

It is apparent even to the layman that there are two classes of drug dealers, the prescription druggist and the one who keeps a department store with medical supplies as a camouflage. The situation is discussed by Prof. Kraemer of the University of Michigan in an address before the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and he recommends separate schools for training the men who are to become apothecaries and those who are to sell merchandise. He absolves the manufacturer of patent medicines or pharmaceuticals from responsibility for conditions and lays the blame on lack of ideals in the schools of pharmacy.

Incidentally Prof. Kraemer pays a deserved tribute to American drug manufacturers for the high class of men employed in research work and in the production of pharmaceuticals, declaring "there is not a sick person who does not owe as much to the manufacturer of drug products as to the physician." The chemists in the laboratories of these manufacturers are highly trained men who have taken courses in medicine as well as in organic chemistry and it is seldom that the pharmacist takes up this line of work. The pharmacist is needed, however, and Prof. Kraemer urges special schools to fit him for his position in the community, and supervision over his work by State Boards. The merchandising druggist, he says, should have an entirely different training. On these points he thinks the schools of pharmacy should have more positive convictions.

Swiss dyestuffs will not become a very formidable competitor in the American market owing to the cost of coal and the inability of the Swiss manufacturers to produce the necessary intermedi-

ates at a reasonable price. Dr. H. Fierz read a paper before the Swiss Chemical Society, recently, in which he pointed out the difficulties under which the industry is laboring in spite of the excellent opportunity offered by the scarcity of dyes since the German supplies were cut off. Phenol and anthracene are needed in larger quantities by the Swiss dye manufacturers and to obtain these products they must import coal. They will endeavor to produce these intermediates on a scale sufficiently large to reduce the cost, but they cannot hope to manufacture at pre-war prices.

The recent chemical exposition at Osaka, Japan, reflected the progress made since the war in the manufacture of dyes and chemicals in that country. There was only a limited exhibit of pharmaceutical chemicals owing to the difficulty of obtaining raw materials at reasonable cost. A few firms are making aspirin and phenacetin. The display of acids was more extensive, including sulphuric, hydrochloric, and nitric. Potash salts were shown in abundance. The dyestuff exhibit attracted much attention. Scarlets and blues predominated, with methyl violet and magenta in fair quantities. A visitor says he got the impression that the field of organic chemistry was almost neglected and that too many manufacturers were making the same chemicals.

THE MUSSEL SHOALS DECISION

It was as a war enterprise that Government officers regarded the \$60,000,000 Mussel Shoals project, and it is disconcerting to learn that the War Industries Board has ordered a temporary stoppage of work there on the ground that it cannot be finished before peace, says the New York "Evening Post."

In 1914 the Board of Engineers approved a plan for spending nearly \$20,000,000 upon the enterprise. Just a year before war came, Senator Smith, of Georgia, was urging action, with the argument that "the chief cause of delay, in time of war, if we needed nitric acid, would be the construction of dams and the creation of the water-power."

No milk is spilt, for the great dam and other developments being constructed will be very useful in years to come. But the episode might sink into the Congressional consciousness. If any measure has been most unwarrantably delayed in recent years, it is the water-power legislation still before Congress. Time and again it seems on the verge of passage, but is postponed, and year after year potential horsepower passes unused to the ocean.

PLANNING TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHTS

John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis, has started a movement for the manufacture of seaplanes capable of making trans-Atlantic flights which are to be used both for commercial transportation and for war purposes. A Handley-Page plane would be used for this trip and the idea would be to make the voyage in four laps—from St. Louis to New York, then to Newfoundland, thence to the Azores and from there to England or France, the entire flight to require four days. An effort is now being made to establish a factory for the manufacture of the giant seaplanes on a large scale.

Chemical Plants Short of Labor

Conscription May Be Necessary to Keep Up War Work—Employment of Women Proves Successful, but Men are Needed for Heavy Work

CONSCRIPTION of labor for war industries seems to be the very general sentiment in the drug and chemical trade. The shortage is extremely serious. One company engaged on important Government work finds by returns this month that in four plants the company needs at least 300 unskilled workers. Another of the large companies which is making acids and chemicals needed by the Government has a shortage in some fifteen plants, there being only three or four factories out of eighteen or twenty that are running with a full force.

There is a general complaint that labor jumps about too much. It is believed by authorities in charge of production for the leading companies that this constant shifting is the real cause of the trouble and if this could be avoided there are enough workers to fill requirements. The recent effort of the Federal Department of Labor to stop labor stealing and labor poaching by one industry at the expense of another was the result of the general complaint of frequent changes by workers owing to promise of better pay. While the rule that employers shall not advertise for labor is being enforced more or less strictly the situation has not improved. The exception of plants whose maximum force does not exceed 100 and labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited leaves a large loophole. The men hear very quickly of an increase in wages at any point and immediately seek new employment without being solicited. In certain works the men were paid 25 cents a day increase in order to complete work needed in a hurry. The fact became known to laborers hundreds of miles away within twenty-four hours. In a West Virginia plant fifty high school girls were recently employed in actual chemical operations and they have proved a great success. They are in charge of the control of temperatures, apparatus for feeding materials into machines, and emptying the completed products into receptacles.

It has been found that for heavier work the Italian women whose husbands have gone to the front are the most serviceable. Many Polish women have found employment in chemical works. They are relatives or acquaintances of the men called to the army. In New York State the companies have been delayed in plans for the employment of women owing to the regulations of the State Industrial Commission, which call for certain facilities for women which were not necessary for men. It has been required in some cases that shower baths should be provided. The New York labor laws are strict and many alterations in chemical plants have been made already to conform with the requirements.

The women are carefully instructed in the handling of acids and chemicals in any way dangerous. At first timid and fearful of accident they become more efficient than the men because more careful and painstaking.

In the dyestuff industry women are not so universally employed owing to their aversion to staining their hands with colors. Sometimes their hair gets a dash of brilliant dye that surprises their friends as well as themselves when they discover it. There is also the question of their health to be considered, especially those working in aniline and nitro products.

Dr. L. C. Jones, of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, said: "Women have readily adapted themselves to the work in many lines of industry. They are winding armatures in electrical plants and doing better work than the men whose places they are filling. We are employing a few in the plants of the National Aniline and Chemical Company in positions where their health will not be affected. Working in dyes is not liked even by some men. If they get a touch of violet or brilliant green color on their skin they realize the permanency of American dyes. A dyestuff is, however, a pure chemical compound, as much so as granulated sugar. It is only with the use of aniline dyes that we can obtain the great variety of shades which the textile and other trades require to meet the popular demand. They cannot be produced with the vegetable dyes which are limited.

"The labor shortage is serious. We receive reports from our various plants regularly and I know from week to week the situation at each factory, but we find it impossible to make up the loss. When we are able to conform to the state labor laws and make provision for women we shall employ them in greater numbers."

R. K. Painter, of the General Chemical Company, said: "The employment of women has proved a success so far as the General Chemical Company is concerned. We are now using them in control work to watch and conduct chemical processes. Most of them came to us through present employees or the men who have volunteered or been drafted. We expect to increase the number. The situation is serious and some action may be necessary to prevent men shifting about. There seem to be enough laborers in the country."

The Federal Department of Labor has issued a statement that the war industries are short one million men. According to the last census there were 35,000,000 wage earners in the United States. It is evident that non-essential industries must give up some of their workers to help win the war. Only three million have been drafted from all classes into the army, and probably not half of these were from the ranks of the wage earners. There is a wide margin from which to obtain the million wanted.

NON-ESSENTIALS MUST GIVE WAY (Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., August 27—The community labor board of the Department of Labor has made its first ruling regarding non-essential occupations in the District of Columbia. Laborers, porters, janitors and other unskilled workers employed by bottlers, candy manufacturers or confectioners or in soft drink or soda fountain supply establishments have been declared engaged in non-essential work and have been notified to report to the local office of the United States Employment Service, where they will be given employment in essential war work.

The order of the board is not limited to men within the draft age, but is applicable to all males employed in the occupations listed as non-essential. This is the first step taken to make up the shortage of 1,000,000 unskilled laborers for war work. So acute is the labor shortage, it is declared, that completion of a number

of important war projects for the Army and Navy is being delayed. No idle labor of any real value exists from which to draw the men needed to keep contracts on scheduled delivery. Non-essential production must be curtailed wholesale to release men for war work; only thus can the balance be re-established and assurance given that adequate supplies and ammunition will be provided for the fighting forces.

These facts as to the present war labor situation were brought out at a conference this week of field agents of the employment service of the Department of Labor. Reports from every section of the country told the same story of depleted labor reserves and increasing shortages for war work.

"The time has come for the entire Nation to realize that 'business as usual' is no longer possible," Assistant Director Nathan A. Smyth told the conference. "It is a question of winning the war quickly and finally or having it drag on indefinitely. If we are to win the war quickly the production of luxuries and non-essentials in this country must come to an end. Classification of what are essentials at the present time has been brought by the War Industries Board to the point where definite action can be taken.

"We are faced with a condition which means a great lesson to be learned by the American people. When the people know the facts they will rise to the situation. The force of public opinion must get the country on a completely war basis right away. Manufacturers must give up the creation of needless goods, workers must be willing to change from non-essential to war production even at hardship to themselves; the public at large must stop buying luxuries and thereby make the problem of curtailing non-essentials easier. Manufacturers must accept the burden of developing untrained workers to take the places of skilled men who go to more important work."

The order taking from Washington establishments their unskilled labor, it is forecast, is but the first of a number of similar orders to be issued in every city in the United States, to be followed, if necessary, by orders diverting all male labor, skilled and unskilled, to war production.

BOSTON MANUFACTURERS HAMPERED (Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

Boston, August 27—Unless the War Labor Board develops quickly its programme of placing men in the essential industries, many of the large chemical companies in Massachusetts with headquarters in this city will be forced to shut down or else reduce their output materially. The need of help in the chemical industry is well known to the officials of the War Labor Board and promises have been made that they will render all the assistance in their power.

Action must be taken without further delay or the large chemical factories will be seriously handicapped. Able-bodied men are hard to find, the majority of them preferring to work in shipyards where wages are high. The 60 or more large chemical plants have already felt the effects of the labor shortage and hope for speedy relief.

"We are very short of labor in all departments," said Alan A. Claffin, vice-president of the Avery Chemical Company, 88 Broad Street. "I suppose things will keep going from bad to worse and unless we get some relief I wouldn't be at all surprised if we had to shut down our plant near Lowell. You see we are at a disadvantage in having our plant located where it is in the heart of a munition district where the wages are such that help is attracted to them. Within a short distance of us there are more than 25,000 engaged in munitions work and even the women find the wages paid in those places attractive.

"While there is some work to be done that might be handled by women, it would be pretty hard on them and I think our greatest need is for strong male help. We have presented our needs to the War Labor Board and have been told that we will get help from the less essential industries, but so far no great amount has come to us. But I have confidence in the War Labor Board and believe that just as soon as the programme is completed we will get assistance."

The statements of Mr. Claffin give a very good idea of how the trade in this section is affected. The retirement of Col. William A. Gaston from the head of the War Labor Board here, it is thought, will not affect the Board's programme materially, as his successor, Mr. Long, is fully conversant with the needs of the chemical trade.

An official of the Merrimac Chemical Company, who said he did not care to speak in an official capacity for the company, said that the shortage of labor in the chemical trade has become so acute that many in the trade felt they would have to close down completely or greatly curtail their output unless some speedy action is taken.

SITUATION IN CINCINNATI

(Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

Cincinnati, August 27—Cincinnati has for many years been known as a conservative community, and this is true industrially as well as otherwise. For instance, while the city has about 3,000 factories, and is the greatest machine-tool center in the world, no mushroom industries have sprung up overnight to cause rapid fluctuation in the labor market. This fact has to some extent been calculated upon to counteract the effect of the war and the attractions of outside war industries on the labor situation, as far as Cincinnati is concerned, for the reason that there is only a comparatively small floating labor factor.

However, the vast plant now under construction by the Air Nitrates Corporation near Cincinnati, under Government direction, in which 10,000 persons will be employed, will undoubtedly be a great factor in the labor market later on, and while Cincinnati manufacturers are proud to have had the plant placed here, they naturally anticipate its labor demands with some trepidation.

Here as elsewhere, the unskilled and rough labor market has been drained of supplies, through the extraordinary demand for men everywhere at high wages, and it is in this class of labor that the shortage is most keenly felt among chemical and drug concerns. In the light routine operations of these houses, such as packing, girls and women have always been employed satisfactorily, but in heavy work, for which women are unsuited, and in the skilled and technical operations where a shortage of men exists, there is no way to offset the shortage of help.

Ault & Wiborg Co.—"We have been more or less handicapped by the loss of men since the war began," said President L. A. Ault, of the Ault & Wiborg Co. "We have lost a dozen or so chemists, not because they were drafted or had to go, but because they felt that they must, and therefore enlisted. Wherever we have felt it necessary to claim a man's services as essential, the Government has conceded our claim; but in such cases as those of our chemists and others who wanted to enlist, we have thrown no obstacle in their way, but simply said 'God bless you' and let them go. Of course, with the draft age extended in both directions, there is probably still more trouble ahead for us in the matter of keeping our force up to the desired number; but we will do the best we can."

Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.—President Charles Merrell, of the Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., a leading manufacturer of drugs and pharmaceuticals, points out that the relatively settled state of the labor market in Cincinnati, as compared with the big munition and other labor centers of the East, and with such cities as Detroit and Cleveland in the West, has been a favorable factor.

"However," said Mr. Merrell, "we are having and will doubtless continue to have our difficulties. Our plant was in bad shape at one time on account of the sudden loss of a good many men, shortly after this country entered the war, but we managed to secure additional help to make up the deficit. Even with the same number of employees, however, we have found that the restlessness due to reports of high wages elsewhere and so forth keeps efficiency much below the pre-war mark. To some extent we have been able to use girls and women to make good the shortage, and have ourselves trained several to do routine work in the laboratories. We have always used them, of course, in packing and similar work; but there is much work which is too heavy for women, and there is still other work for which technical training and skill are required, for which women cannot be immediately fitted; and it is in these classes of work that we have noticed the shortage of labor most seriously.

"The operation of the work or fight order helped us somewhat, by bringing applications for employment from persons engaged in non-essential industries. On the other hand, the increased draft ages, and the fact that this great Government nitrate plant is shortly to be in operation in Cincinnati, employing thousands of people, will inevitably tend to reduce the available supply of labor still further. So far we have about fifty men, more or less, in service, and one gold star on our service flag, representing a boy who enlisted on the day the United States entered the war."

P. W. Drackett & Sons Co.—According to P. W. Drackett, Sr., president of P. W. Drackett & Sons Co., the shortage of common unskilled labor, which is indispensable in the ordinary work of unloading and loading cars, and handling heavy materials around the plant, is the most serious feature of the entire labor situation. "Our plant has been at times very badly affected by this factor," said Mr. Drackett. "The feeling of independence among labor is such that employees throw down their tools and quit at the slightest word. For example, we are doing a good deal of Government work, and we are anxious to have everything for the Government go out in good shape; but when we have asked for better work on material of this sort, men have resented the request and asked for their time. Pinned down to the admission that they knew the work was for the Government, that the material was going to France for the use of the Army, and that by quitting work they were to that extent hampering the Government, some of our men have braced up and gone back to work. I think that in many cases labor fails to consider that it is taking a direct part in the war, especially where engaged in Government work, and that it should act accordingly. It is unfortunate that the very class of labor which we need most, common heavy labor, is most difficult to get, and that it is of poor quality when obtainable at all. Women cannot do this heavy work, but we have used them wherever possible. If the Government would throw down the bars against the use of Chinese labor, at least for the period of the war, it would relieve this condition, which is bound to become more and more serious as the war goes on."

The Fletcher Drug Co. reports that it notes chiefly the difficulty of getting boys to work, as the demand

for their services in numerous industries is such that there are not enough to go around. As far as possible, girls and women have been substituted for boys and men, and as there seems to be no scarcity of female help, this has worked fairly well. Applications for positions by girls and women are numerous, the company reports.

CONDITIONS IN ST. LOUIS

(Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

St. Louis, August 27—"Everything is better here than in any other part of the country—I don't think there is the same scarcity of skilled or of unskilled labor here." This is the statement of John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works of St. Louis. He declined to go into details. Other plants of similar nature are the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works and the William R. Warner. It is generally understood that these concerns are paying more wages than ever, and the women and girl employees are getting unusual pay.

The superintendent of another chemical manufacturing concern said he was having trouble all the time in getting male help. The kind he could get, he said, would quit when the men got a few weeks' pay to go out and spend it.

Carl Meyer, head of Meyer Bros. Drug Co. said he was paying "anything" to get competent help. He was told of two bright young fellows in deferred class who were working for a musical instrument store. "Send them to me!" said Mr. Meyer. He was reminded that good piano salesmen get good pay, \$25 to \$50 a week and commissions. Such men own homes and automobiles in St. Louis. "That's all right," Mr. Meyer said. "If they are the right men we won't haggle over pay. I just hired a man and paid him double his salary in his former occupation. We have been hired hard and we want live men if we can possibly get them."

5,000 LABORERS NEEDED IN GEORGIA

(Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

Atlanta, Ga., August 27—The Federal Employment Bureau at Washington announces that the Butterworth-Judson Company's picric acid plant at Brunswick, Ga., is short about 5,000 laborers and it has been impossible to unload building material for construction work.

A telegram was sent to the United States Labor Bureau at Atlanta directing H. M. Stanley, the manager, to stop recruiting labor for all other purposes in order to care for the Butterworth-Judson plant.

D. M. Reynolds, of the United States Employment Service sent the following appeal to Georgia newspapers:

Washington, August 18.

The Butterworth-Judson Company, contractors for the picric acid plant at Brunswick, Ga., at noon today was ready to lay off construction organization because of lack of labor, as 180 cars on sidings of building material could not even be unloaded and other construction work could not proceed, as plant is now short 5,000 laborers.

If organization had been laid off, plant would have been moved out of Georgia, which would have meant a loss of investment to Georgia in excess of \$8,000,000 and pay roll of \$160,000 a week after plant is constructed, besides construction pay roll.

In labor department conference today matter was put up to Georgia and the following telegram sent to H. M. Stanley, United States Employment Service, at Atlanta:

"Vitality and imperatively necessary that labor be

furnished for building the picric acid plant at Brunswick, Ga. You are hereby directed to cease recruiting for any other project in your state and the port terminal at Charleston in order to devote every energy to getting men for Brunswick.

"This is by direction of construction division of army.

"If necessary labor is not supplied within a week work will have to be shut down and proposed plant built elsewhere. Impress the fact that men must be taken from any non-war work to be put upon this project.

"When Seattle was faced by similar critical situation, the city recruited volunteers among business and professional men to work in shipyards for 60 days. Your state must rise to the occasion and do likewise. If necessary to open offices in new centers, you are authorized to do so.

"Give necessary authority and co-operation to representatives of Butterworth-Judson company contractors."

This wire was signed by Nathan A. Smyth, assistant director general of the United States Employment Service.

Can you give the widest possible publicity to this for the protection of your own state? Plant will be moved unless men are supplied.

D. M. REYNOLDS,
U. S. Employment Service.

SHORTAGE NOT FELT IN CLEVELAND

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Cleveland, Ohio, August 27—Chemical interests have not been affected by the work or fight order so far, and present indications are that there will be little conscription of labor in these plants, because most of the plants are going Government work. Perhaps 50 per cent. of production is needed by the Government.

At the Sherwin-Williams Company plant, A. W. Stuebel, manager of the chemical manufacturing division, said practically all chemicals made by this firm are produced in the Chicago and Newark, N. J., plants. About 90 per cent. of the present production is Government work, and about 50 per cent. of that direct for the Government.

"I believe the importance of our work for the country will make it unnecessary to enforce the labor conscription plan," said Mr. Stuebel.

NULOMOLINE INQUIRY GOES ON

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit sitting in New York City has refused to interfere with the taking of testimony by the Federal Trade Commission against the Nulomoline Company, manufacturing and selling invert sugar syrup.

Contention was made that under the Federal Trade Commission act the Commission has no authority to pass upon the validity of a patent and that under the act, the Circuit Court of Appeals may prevent the Commission from taking testimony touching the validity of a patent.

The court held, however, that the act gives it no power to prevent the Commission from ordering that such testimony be taken, as it is not an order to cease and desist from unfair methods of competition, the authority to review which is given to the court by the act.

The Carbon Supply Company of New York, dealers in calcium products, has opened offices in the Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, under the management of R. A. Ascher.

SECOND SESSION OF A. Ph. A. CONVENTION

Steps Taken Toward Creating a Fund for War-Stricken Pharmacists—Further Suggestions Proposed in Favor of a U. S. Pharmaceutical Corps

President A. R. L. Dohme presided at the second general session of the American Pharmaceutical Association's meeting in Chicago, where it was unanimously voted to take steps toward establishing a fund for the relief of European pharmacists, deprived of their business and incomes by the war.

Reports from the various committees of the Association were then given, among them being that of the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government service which was read by the chairman, Dr. Hilton. In substance Dr. Hilton said that what the Association is asking from Congressional legislation is the establishment of a Pharmaceutical Corps in the Army, to be composed of pharmacists who are trained professional men. He said that the committee was not working to have every licensed pharmacist taken into the Army or Navy entitled to a commission. Reprints of this report have been sent to colleges and to the press so that all pharmacists and drug organizations may become interested and take active part in the endeavor to convince military authorities of the necessity and value of such a corps.

At the meeting of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties held in connection with the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, these officers were elected:—President, John Culley, Ogden, Utah; 1st vice-president, H. G. Ruenzel, Milwaukee, Wis.; 2nd vice-president, E. V. Sheely, Memphis, Tenn.; 3rd vice-president, Edward Dorsey, Ottawa, Kansas; secretary, H. C. Christensen, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, C. H. Skinner, Windsor, Vt.; executive committee, H. E. Purdy, Derby, Conn.; W. R. Jarrett, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Charles Gietner, St. Louis, Mo.; advisory examinations committee, H. C. Christensen, Chicago; Burton Cassidy, West Terre Haute, Ind., and Charles Falkenhainer, Dubuque, Ia.; member of the syllabus committee, George W. McDuff, New Orleans, La.

These officers were elected at the meeting of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy: President, Prof. C. B. Jordan, dean of the School of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; vice-president, Dr. William Mansfield, dean, Albany College of Pharmacy, Albany, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, Prof. T. J. Bradley, dean, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston; chairman of the executive committee, Prof. J. A. Koch, dean, Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh, Pa.; chairman of the committee on syllabus, Prof. E. A. Ruddiman, School of Pharmacy, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Edmond le Plae, Director-General of the Belgian colonies, is in this country arranging plans for contracts to be let by the Belgian Government for steamboats, barges, locks, power-plant machinery, mine equipment and railroad construction material which is to be used in developing the natural resources of the Belgian Congo colonies. Director le Plae has asserted that more than \$100,000,000 will be spent in the district by the Belgian Government. It is the plan of the Government to build a large plant of 200,000 horsepower on the Congo River for the electrolytic treatment of copper ores found in the Province of Katango. A 250-mile extension to a 3,000-mile railroad running from Capetown to the upper districts and the Congo River has just been completed and this railroad will open up the copper district for industrial development.

Export Problems in Chemical Trade

British Firm Obtains Licenses Here and American Exporters are Refused

THE War Trade Board has many problems to solve in all lines of business, but the most puzzling are those presented by the chemical trade which just now is suffering from the restrictions imposed on the exportation of various commodities. Considerable foreign trade developed immediately after the war cut off neutral countries from European supplies. The principal neutral countries turned to the United States, and South America and the Far East flooded this country with orders for drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs. Japan's imports of American colors were doubled, while the imports from Switzerland and Germany decreased fully 50 per cent. Germany had been exporting some 800 colors and America was able to supply only about 250, owing to the lack of tolulol which the Government commandeered. Here the War Industries Board can be of great service in expanding foreign trade by releasing greater quantities of tolulol at the earliest possible moment, thereby enabling the dye manufacturers to develop more shades.

The tolulol is needed for munitions, however, and foreign trade must wait until the war is won. By that time manufacturers will have built up trade with Chinese and Japanese textile mills and if the "chop" or label is established as a trade mark and prices are right the American manufacturers will be able to hold the business. When Germany is in a position to offer several hundred shades and cuts prices the competition will be fierce. The question of releasing more tolulol is, therefore, one of the most vital problems before the dyestuff industry and strong pressure is being brought upon the War Industries Board and the War Trade Board to get some concessions. Meantime export corporations are establishing laboratories in Japan and China in order to demonstrate the American dyes to the textile manufacturers and to produce desired colors which are then to be sent to American firms for duplication in commercial quantities.

Australia Bids for Rabbit Poisons

Australia is suffering for want of arsenic, phosphorus, and strychnine with which to kill rabbits that are overrunning the country. The hat trade in the United States is in need of rabbit skins with which to make felt hats. So the exporters of poison chemicals and the manufacturers of felt hats are besieging the War Trade Board to allow the exportation of poisons. But nux vomica from which the strychnine is made is scarce. Shipping space is too valuable to permit the importation of this crude material from far away Ceylon and India. Therefore the War Trade Board is forced to refuse licenses for bringing in nux vomica, and must restrict the exportation of strychnine in order to conserve the supply for home use. Phosphorus is scarce, too, even the match manufacturers finding it difficult to get supplies. Arsenic is needed for the gases used in trench warfare and for insecticides to save the crops, and all these facts must be taken into consideration by the War Trade Board in passing upon requests for licenses for export.

The situation in caustic soda is different. Textile

manufacturers in China and certain other countries are begging American producers of caustic soda and soda ash to ship supplies without which they will be obliged to close down. The War Trade Board has persistently refused to grant licenses except for very small quantities. It is said that the total amount permitted to be exported is something like 100 tons per month. One of the largest export houses in New York has been limited to about 50 tons in three months.

British Firm Favored

It has been discovered, however, that an English firm in China has been receiving 50 tons of caustic soda from the United States every month and a similar amount at its branch house in Japan. The shipment was identified by the packing, the American being distinctly different from the English. When this fact was made known to a New York exporter he made an investigation here and discovered that the English house had bought the caustic soda from a large manufacturer in the United States who obtained an export license every month for 50 tons to be shipped to China and 50 tons to Japan. The object was to supply the regular trade of the English house in the Far East. Not being able to obtain the caustic soda in England or to ship it from there, the Britisher opened a New York office and negotiated with an American chemical company of high standing and considerable influence. The caustic soda was shipped to the Far East branches of the English house where the well-known "chop" or label of the firm was placed on the commodity.

It was explained to the War Trade Board that the granting of licenses to the English firm through the American manufacturer of the caustic soda was in restraint of American trade because it enabled the English house to keep its trade which otherwise would have gone to American firms, but up to the present time no action has been taken by the Board. The American exporter in making application for a license obtained all necessary papers from the textile mill in China, the Chinese District Controller and the American consul, showing the use and destination and urgency of the shipment which he desired to make, but his request for a license was refused. The excuse is made that the Board is not able to investigate every application as fully as might be advisable because of lack of help, but the facts are before them and the exporter is patiently waiting for the Board's decision. There have been many complaints of alleged favoritism in granting licenses to New York firms. Not long ago Brazilian manufacturers were unable to obtain supplies of caustic soda, even after the situation was fully explained by the Brazilian consul general. The exporter who represented the Brazilian interests could not get a license, but he found that other export houses were able to obtain what they needed. Many of these cases were explained by the Board's rules regarding priority of application and the limitation on amounts to be shipped within a given time.

It is said in the trade that the restrictions on the exportation of caustic soda will probably be removed before long owing to the rapid increase in production.

New plants are being built and the established companies are increasing the capacity of their works. The result will be apparent soon and the War Trade Board will be compelled to allow the free export of the surplus stocks.

WEEDING OUT NON-ESSENTIALS

Washington, D. C., August 27—A board has been appointed by the Department of Labor to survey the industrial situation in the District of Columbia and determine what establishments are engaged in non-essential work, and what percentage of employees in such establishments should be diverted to other work.

The board is composed of E. M. Kline, examiner in charge of the local station of the United States Employment Service, chairman; John J. Purcell, of the American Federation of Labor, representing the employees, and Edward A. Lycett, of the Washington Steel & Ordnance Company, representing the employers.

The work of this board will be entirely separate from that of the local draft boards under the work or fight order, but the two forces will co-operate in order to secure the best results. The local boards are dealing only with men registered under the selective service act; the labor board will deal with all men, regardless of age, employed in what may be determined to be non-essential occupations.

Men employed in stores, offices, theatres or commercial establishments will probably be considered by the labor board to be engaged in non-essential work, and positions will be found for them in essential establishments. There is a great need for men for many kinds of work, and no difficulty is anticipated in placing men formerly engaged in non-essential work in positions where they will be of real service. The work done by the labor board will greatly lighten that to be performed by the draft boards, which have been making little headway under the work or fight order.

INDUSTRIAL AMERICA AFTER THE WAR

According to C. Wilbur Miller, president of the Davison Chemical Company, America has every cause to look with optimism on the after-the-war situation when the nations return to peaceful pursuits. In his opinion the world is not going to be left bankrupt, for the waste of war inevitably creates wealth by using time and brains to change raw material into finished products, and this wealth will be in the world after the war to pay taxes and purchase materials in larger quantities than before. The liberal encouragement of industrial enterprises has prevented the waste of time and brains and has led to an enormous increase of the national wealth. While in the past conservative investment in this country has been in railroads and municipal securities, the attraction for these has passed with Government control and in the future it will turn to the industrials, since the finished product is the foundation of all business.

INCREASE IN BROMINE PRODUCTION

In order to increase the domestic supply of bromine, the Government had additional brine wells drilled in Michigan early in 1918. The quantity of bromine marketed in the six months ending June 30, 1918, as reported to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, by the nine producers was 842,453 pounds as compared with 895,499 pounds marketed in the entire year of 1917.

A large part of the output is not marketed as bromine, but in the form of potassium bromide, sodium bromide and other salts. Bromine is made from salt brines pumped from wells in Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia.

Notes of Companies

The Sherwin-Williams Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the usual extra dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Tacony, Pa., has filed plans for the erection of a new chemical laboratory addition to its plant at Wissinoming and Unruh Streets. The structure will be one-story brick, about 25 x 30 feet.

The Babcock Oil Company, Newark, N. J., has filed notice of authorization to operate at 790 Broad Street for the manufacture of oils. Alexander H. Babcock, 433 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, New York, heads the company.

The General Chemical Company, New York, has awarded a contract to the Austin Company, Cleveland, O., for the construction of a new one-story plant, about 120 x 140 feet, to be located at Hegewisch, Ill. The works are estimated to cost \$25,000.

Baer Brothers, 438 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, manufacturers of bronze powders and kindred specialties, have awarded a contract for the erection of a new five-story building, about 75 x 115 feet, to be located on Canal Street, Stamford, Conn.

The Hemo-Therapeutic Laboratories, Trenton, N. J., have been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000 to engage in the manufacture of chemicals and allied products. Everett Townsend, W. H. Young and John G. Conner, all of Trenton, are the incorporators.

The Westmoreland Chemical & Color Company, Twenty-second Street and Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., has awarded a contract for the reconstruction of the portion of its works recently destroyed by fire. The improvements are estimated to cost \$15,000. Rush J. Whiteside & Sons, 2115 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, are the contractors.

Fire, on August 19, caused by an explosion, destroyed the main mixing department at the plant of the Strausser Chemical Company, Chauncey, N. Y. The company has been manufacturing various acids used in the production of explosives for the Government. The company will rebuild immediately the destroyed section. Arthur Walters is manager.

The American Agricultural & Chemical Company, 2 Rector Street, New York, has awarded a contract to the Turner Construction Company, 244 Madison Avenue, New York, for the erection of a new two-story reinforced-concrete plant, about 240 x 400 feet, at Jacksonville, Fla. It is said that this structure will comprise the initial unit of the new plant to be erected to replace the works recently destroyed by fire.

Announcement has been made by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, that quantities of ferro-vanadium will be sold to the highest bidder as follows: 33,075 pounds, analyzing 39.85 per cent. vanadium; and 27,562½ pounds, analyzing 40.74 per cent. vanadium, these two lots being stored at the warehouse of the Primos Chemical Company, Primos, Pa., the sale to take place on September 3 at 11 A. M. On the same date at 4 P. M., 26,460 pounds, analyzing 39.22 per cent. vanadium will also be sold.

Trade Notes and Personals

Details have been determined and specifications are being prepared for the \$3,000,000 coke ovens to be built at Boyles, near Birmingham, Ala. It is expected that manufacturing will begin there within the next ten months. The Birmingham Coke and By-Products Co., Morris W. Bush, president, organized to build and operate the plant will be financed by the Government. Sulphate of ammonia, naphtha and other by-products will be manufactured and a large portion of these will be taken by the Government and Government controlled corporations now manufacturing munitions needed for the war.

E. B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Corporation, of New York, the holding company of the Pacific Commercial Company and certain oilseed and machinery companies in the same organization, is in the Far East making plans for the extension of the business of the several companies. The Pacific Commercial Company represents large dyestuff interests as selling agents in the Orient and is the buying agent in this country for Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., of Manila and other Far East points.

The Chemical Closet Supply Company has recently been organized in Jackson, Mich., with O. M. Arthur of Jackson as president, H. W. Wolfe of Jackson, secretary and treasurer, and A. J. W. Greig of Detroit, vice-president. According to an announcement made by the president of the concern, the capital stock of the company is \$100,000. Its offices are located at 316 S. Mechanic Street, Jackson, and the main manufacturing plant is to be in the same city.

By decree No. 13003, of June 12, 1918, the President of Brazil has authorized the "Empresa de Productos de Guaraná" (Guaraná Products Co.) to operate in Brazil. This company was organized May 20, 1918, with a declared capital of 150 contos of reis (about \$37,500 in American currency). The chief object of the company will be to continue to manufacture pharmaceutical preparations. Its head office will be in Rio de Janeiro.

The War Department has just approved the request of the Director of Chemical Warfare Service to furlough back to approved institutions a limited number of teachers of chemistry. This furlough will be administered by the Committee on Education and Special Training, old Land Office Building, Washington, D. C., upon recommendation of the officer in charge of university relations, Chemical Warfare Service.

A license to manufacture Digitalis Extract under patent number 943,578 is requested in an application made by Merck & Company, of New York, to the Federal Trade Commission. The patent was issued in 1909 to Knoll & Company, of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Merck & Company now desire to produce Digitalis Extract in the United States.

The Oil Division of the Fuel Administration announces that the conservation of fuel oil, gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oils is necessary, otherwise a shortage in their supply may result.

D. W. Webster, who has had charge of the San Francisco office of the Pacific Commercial Company, has been transferred to the New York office and took charge here last week.

CYANAMID CO.'S WAR WORK

Three Huge Plants Being Erected—Largest Profits in Company's History

The American Cyanamid Co. reports for the year ended June 30 net sales of \$6,194,668, compared with \$2,705,053 for the preceding fiscal year. The report to the stockholders says: "During the latter part of 1917 the Air Nitrates Corporation was formed for the purpose of acting as agent for the United States Government in the construction and subsequent operation of plants for the manufacture of ammonium nitrate by way of the Cyanamid processes. Up to this time the Air Nitrates Corporation has contracted for three plants: one at Mussel Shoals, on the Tennessee River in Northern Alabama; one near Cincinnati, O., and the third near Toledo, O. The construction of these plants involves an estimated expenditure of \$75,000,000, and all funds for construction and operation will be supplied by the Government. All the capital stock of the Air Nitrates Corporation, which is nominal, is owned by the American Cyanamid Co. The Air Nitrates Corporation receives a fee for construction and a fee for operating the plants, and in addition the American Cyanamid Co. receives a fee as royalty for the use of its patents.

"During the period under review your company has entered a new field and has temporarily withdrawn from its normal field of activity, the fertilizer industry. During the latter part of 1917 there developed a great need of ammonia for the manufacture of military explosives. As the nitrogen in cyanamid readily lends itself to conversion into ammonia, the full capacity of the conversion plant at the Warners, N. J., factory for the year 1918 was contracted for by the United States Ordnance Department, and the product is being shipped out in the form of aqua ammonia, to be used in the manufacture of ammonium nitrate. The full production of the sulphuric acid plant at the Warners factory is also being utilized by manufacturers of explosives under Government contracts. It will thus be seen that the initial manufacture of ammonium phosphate, to which has been given the trade name of 'Ammo-Phos,' for the production of which the New Jersey factory was erected, has had to give way to the more important demand occasioned by the war."

The company's financial statement shows gross sales to customers \$5,587,076, less freight and allowances \$39,568; net sales to customers \$5,547,508; sales to Amalgamated Phosphate Co., \$647,160; total sales \$6,194,668; cost of sales \$3,548,284; gross profits \$2,646,384; selling and general expenses \$301,148; net profit on sales \$2,345,236; other income \$162,372; total income \$2,507,608; interest charges \$72,248; net profits \$2,435,360; reserve for income and war excess profits taxes \$570,000, loss for year of subsidiary company, the Amalgamated Phosphate Co., \$29,975; licenses and patents written off \$233,975; total deductions \$833,950; net income \$1,601,410.

The balance sheet as of June 30, 1918, shows cash in banks and on hand of \$793,134; accounts receivable \$491,539; inventories and merchandise, materials and supplies \$1,337,088; notes payable \$7,400; accounts payable \$198,986; reserve for U. S. and Canadian income and wars excess profits taxes \$600,000; surplus \$1,743,234; total \$17,609,135.

Peach pit and coconut hull charcoal are said to be more efficacious than ordinary charcoal in the soldier's gas mask and the United States has undertaken to furnish the special charcoal to the Allies. A factory has been started at San Francisco.

BAYER CO. OFFICIALS UNDER ARREST

Government Unearths Plot to Conserve Earnings for German Owners—Dummy Corporation Organized to Receive Profits of Main Company—New York Lawyer Involved

The personal records of the five officials of the Bayer Company who were placed under arrest on charges of conspiracy to divert the bulk of the company's earnings into German hands after its ownership had been assumed by the Alien Property Custodian, are now under investigation by Rufus Sprague, chief of the Enemy Alien Bureau. The men accused are Herman C. A. Seeböhm, director and secretary of the Bayer Company; Dr. R. J. Pabst, manager of the New York and Southern sales department; A. Reiser, office manager of the Williams & Crowell Color Company, Inc., of Providence, R. I.—the organization alleged to have been used by the Bayer Company as a shield for its activities; Dr. Albert Segin, chief of the pharmaceutical department of the Bayer Company, and Dr. R. Hutz, a former director of the Bayer Company, who was taken into custody in New Hampshire.

In explaining the alleged conspiracy Frank L. Crocker, representing the Government as counsel for the Bayer Company, which is in the hands of directors appointed by Mr. Palmer, mentioned a number of other names as parties to the transaction. Some of these will be prosecuted, he said, others will be arrested and interned, and the remainder are in Germany. Among these last is the distinguished Dr. Duisberg, general director of the Bayer Company in Germany and a brother-in-law of Seeböhm. He is director-general of the Imperial War Trade Board.

Charles J. Hardy's Activities

Mr. Crocker said that Dr. Rudolph Hutz and Charles J. Hardy, the latter former counsel for the Bayer Company, were the moving spirits in the plan to trick the Alien Property Custodian. Hardy confessed to Francis P. Garven of the bureau of investigation of the Alien Property Custodian, according to Mr. Crocker, and offered to turn over all of the stock of the Williams & Crowell Company and accumulated profits of \$250,000. Mr. Palmer accepted the offer and the stock and money have been put in the treasury of the Bayer Company.

Charles J. Hardy has been active in German interests in drug and chemical circles for some time. He appeared in Washington in opposition to the Hill tariff on dyestuffs and again in 1915 he represented the five leading German dye agents in New York in an effort to import 15,000 tons of German dyes. In company with Senator William Hughes of New Jersey and Robert Alfred Shaw, then the head of the Cassella Color Company, Hardy presented a plan to Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce for the consignment of about \$5,000,000 worth of colors to the United States Government. A Boston dealer had obtained a permit from Germany for the release from the German embargo of dyes valued at \$2,500,000, and had assigned the permit to the Republic Trading Corporation, organized by the German dye sales agents. It was proposed to obtain from Germany a permit for the release of \$5,000,000 worth of dyes and the Republic Trading Corporation offered to distribute them. Germany finally consented to allow the shipment of 15,000 tons, but Great Britain, which had then declared a blockade of German ports declined to agree to the arrangement.

Again when Dr. Thomas H. Norton prepared his Census of the Dyestuff Industry of the United States, Charles J. Hardy appeared in behalf of German color companies at a hearing before Secretary Redfield and

was instrumental in obtaining the suppression of the parts of the census which the Germans claimed would be injurious to their interests.

Plan of the Bayer Company

The Bayer Company's earnings are said to have been \$1,500,000 a year before it was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. The company has been closely watched by Mr. Palmer and the local agents of the Department of Justice since it voluntarily petitioned to be treated as alien enemy property last January. The recent investigation led to the discovery of a contract to transact business with a corporation in Providence, R. I., by which a large percentage of the profits of the Bayer Company were, it is charged, to be paid to the subsidiary corporation. A profit of \$600,000 a year would in this way have been retained by the former German officials, it was alleged by the Department of Justice.

The investigation began two months ago and was the outcome of disclosures made by Dr. Christian Stamm, agent of the Bayer Company at Providence, when he came under suspicion as a suspected dangerous enemy alien.

After the company had been taken over by the Government, it was found that it was bound by this contract to transact business with a concern in Providence, R. I., in such a way that the Providence company would profit enormously. The contract bound the Bayer Company to purchase its entire output of sulphuric acid dyes, which are being used to dye cloth for uniforms of American soldiers.

This profit, until the scheme was detected, was going into the hands of the Germans who had formerly controlled the Bayer Company, and they were using it to buy land on the New Jersey waterfront and to make other arrangements to rehabilitate the German chemical industry in this country under the guise of American ownership.

When evidence of these transactions had been obtained, the investigators of the Alien Property Custodian confronted Director Seeböhm and told him it was apparent that the Bayer officials had either committed a larceny of stockholders' funds by taking the money without authorization or that they had conspired to defeat the Trading with the Enemy Act.

A German Blunder

Seeböhm was threatened with arrest on a larceny charge unless he could produce proof that the Bayer Company had legally authorized the use of its funds to buy out the Providence concern. He then admitted the connection between the two companies, and said the minutes of the directors' meetings would show that the Bayer directors had authorized the use of its money to get control of the Williams & Crowell concern.

Director Seeböhm the following day produced minutes intended to prove this. These appeared to have been freshly signed and the ink different in color from that with which Seeböhm had signed his name at the foot of the minutes of other meetings.

The paper was also different. When the sheet which bore the signature was held up to the light, it was found to have a different watermark from that which appeared on other paper in the minute-book. Comparison showed that the watermark was the same as that which appeared on the stationery of a New York lawyer.

When Director Seeböhm was asked to explain these discrepancies he said that the original minutes had not recorded the transaction correctly. He said they had been destroyed and that the lawyer had re-written the minutes on the day before.

UNION SULPHUR PLANT HIT BY CYCLONE

Production Delayed About Ten Days but Company Has Reserve of 1,500,000 Tons

The large New York chemical companies manufacturing sulphuric acid and the powder manufacturers who depend upon the American production of sulphur for use in making explosives were considerably disturbed, last week, by reports that the Louisiana plant of the Union Sulphur Company at Lake Charles had been partly destroyed by a cyclone.

The storm blew down all the company's derricks, and Manager Henning has reported that the great steam plant was damaged. The houses occupied by the company's employees were wrecked, and in some cases washed entirely away. The official report is that 90 per cent. of all buildings were ruined. The railroad loading plant and the water storage tanks were destroyed, and the roofs of the boiler rooms carried away and smokestacks levelled.

It was found, however, that shipments could be continued within a week from the vast reserve accumulated for emergencies of this kind and the officials of the company at the offices at 17 Battery Place, New York, say that conditions will be practically normal, so far as supplies are concerned in about ten days. The reserve amounts to 1,500,000 tons, it is said.

The Union Sulphur Company has been producing about 4,000 tons of sulphur daily, and this represents over 70 per cent. of all the sulphur mined in the United States. There is but one other producing property of importance in the country. It is situated at Bryan Heights, Texas, and is owned by the Freeport Sulphur Company. The production of the Freeport Company is a little in excess of 1,200 tons per day.

There are two or possibly three minor properties in Wyoming and Utah which are almost negligible at this time, for they produce all together less than 100 tons a day.

ENSIGN SCHIEFFELIN'S EXPLOIT

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin has received a letter from his son, Naval Ensign John Jay Schieffelin who took part recently in the destruction of a U-boat. Ensign Schieffelin is 21 years old and was a student at Yale when the United States entered the war. He enlisted last year and was sent abroad in the Naval Flying Service. He was pilot of a seaplane carrying Lieutenant Cutler, when they sighted a submarine and the Lieutenant dropped a bomb which disabled the U-boat and a destroyer was able to ram and sink it.

DR. WILLIAM H. GREENE DEAD

Dr. William H. Greene, president of the Stephen Greene Printing Company, Philadelphia, who died recently at his summer place in Wenonah, N. J., was a Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London and Paris, a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and at one time was assistant to Dr. Howard Rand, professor of chemistry at Jefferson. He carried on original research work in the laboratory of Adolph Wurtz in Paris. He was afterwards demonstrator of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Star Chemical Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been granted permission from the State Commissioner of Corporations to sell 42 shares of its capital stock to B. F. Shoenberg and L. A. Monheit. The company is engaged in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

MEXICAN NITRATE OF POTASH MAY

BE USED IN MAKING POWDER HERE

R. C. Bateman of New York City Reports Large Deposits Available for War Use—Government now Bringing Potash from India and Nitrate from Chile

Nitrate refiners, powder manufacturers and representatives of the Department of Agriculture have been in conference recently with the War Trade Board on a proposition to import nitrate of potash from Mexico. Under present conditions with a great scarcity of potash in this country a grade of potash known in the trade as Calcutta crude is brought from India. The nitrate is obtained from Chile and the two are combined here to make the nitrate of potash used in manufacturing powder. In order to conserve the tonnage employed in bringing these cargoes of material from almost the extreme ends of the earth it is proposed to utilize large deposits recently made known to the Washington authorities by Richard C. Bateman, a construction engineer, who has spent twenty years in Mexico and built a railroad in that country for British interests.

Mr. Bateman returned recently from an eight months' trip through Central Mexico. During most of the time he was in parts of the country far from the large cities but he found the native Mexicans friendly and hospitable. They were in great need of corn and he arranged for the shipment of a considerable quantity after the United States Government removed the restrictions. On his travels he met many German engineers, chemists and experts in various lines who had obtained rights in mineral deposits and were buying rubber and other non-perishable materials in large quantities. At one point Germans were working a sulphur concession, which covered a vast area, and were manufacturing sulphuric acid.

Some distance from Tampico Mr. Bateman located a deposit of nitrate of potash, partly in earth formation and partly in rock of a very friable nature. Specimens which he brought back with him assayed from 80 per cent. to 89 per cent. potassium nitrate. The raw material is part nitrate and part potash which means that the Mexican product contains the same commodities that the Government is bringing from India and Chile and uniting here for the manufacture of powder. In order to forestall the German technical syndicates that are searching the country for raw materials which will be needed in Germany after the war, Mr. Bateman made contracts with the owners of the tract of land covered by the deposit. He said:

"In my opinion there are 100,000,000 tons of earth and rock in this tract which will yield nitrate of potash. The process of extracting it is simple. With the use of large pans it is leached and then evaporated. The crude product can be refined there. It can be shipped by rail to El Paso or to Tampico and by steamer from there to New York. Americans do not realize the wealth of Mexico. There are fortunes to be made in manganese, cinnabar, in sulphur and in candleilla wax. All these are in great demand now and American capitalists should seize the opportunity. The impression that the country is overrun with rebels is wrong. Business is conducted in perfect safety in the northern states. The firm of A. J. Coccaro & Co., with whom I am associated in New York, are receiving shipments constantly from their agents in Mexico and we send goods to the principal cities without any difficulty. The only menace I see is the activity of the Germans down there who are getting together vast stores of raw materials which I believe will find their way to the Fatherland after the war."

The Drug & Chemical Markets

DRUG MARKET IS STEADY

Prices of Scarce Products Advance Slightly—Accumulations of Stocks In a Few Lines, Lead to Heavy Selling—Narcotics Firm

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acetphenetidin, 25c
Anise Seed, Spanish, $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Canary Seed, South Amer., $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Caraway Seed, African, $\frac{2}{4}$ c
Celery Seed, 1c
Cubeb Berries, 7c
Fish Berries, 5c
Hemp Seed, Manchurian, $\frac{3}{4}$ c
Iron, Citrated, U.S.P., 15c
Isinglass, Russian, 5c

Declined

Cumin Seed, 1c
Gamboge, 5c
Ginger, African, $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Glycerin, Crude, $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Hydroquinone, 20c
Nux Vomica, 2c

Menthol, Japanese, 5c
Mustard Seed, California Brown
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Bombay Yellow, $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Chinese Yellow, $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Myrrh Gum, 10c
Pimento, Selected, $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Silver Nitrate, $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Spearment Leaves, $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Thymol Crystals, U.S.P., 50c

Poppy Seed, Indian, 1c
Potassium Permanganate, U. S.
P., 10c
Sage Leaves, Greek Stemless, $\frac{1}{4}$ c
Turmeric Root, Madras, $\frac{1}{4}$ c

Scarcity of certain drugs led to a few advances, but the market on the whole was quiet. There was some heavy selling in lines where accumulations of stocks were reported and declines followed. Narcotics were firm. The Government continues to place large orders, absorbing the bulk of the output. Botanicals are strong, and fine chemicals remain steady.

Citrate of iron was advanced by makers. Acetphenetidin and thymol crystals are lower. Spices used in the manufacture of drugs are unsettled owing to the uncertainty regarding future shipments from primary points.

Acetphenetidin—Lighter inquiries and increased offerings weakened prices. Makers lowered quotations 25c to \$2.90 @ \$3.10 a pound. Toward the close of the market selling competition became brisk.

Anise Seed, Spanish—Better inquiries and smaller offerings led to higher prices. Holders are quoting $\frac{1}{4}$ c advance to 26c @ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Canary Seed, South American—Diminishing supplies and uncertainty regarding future arrivals resulted in higher prices. Sellers now demand $\frac{1}{4}$ c advance to 16c @ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Cantharides, Russian—Absence of buying inquiries and some selling pressure resulted in lower prices. Sellers reduced prices 15c to \$3.95 @ \$4.20 a pound.

Caraway Seed, African—Prices advanced sharply owing to light stocks and an active demand. Holders raised quotations 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 55c @ 56c a pound.

Celery Seed—Meagre supplies and active buying, resulted in higher prices. Holders are asking 1c advance to 43c @ 44c a pound. Parcels afloat are held at 41c @ 42c a pound.

Cubeb Berries—Decreasing stocks gave a firm tone to the market. In most quarters holders raised quotations 7c to \$1.22 @ \$1.25 for ordinary, \$1.27 @ \$1.30 for XX and \$1.37 @ \$1.40 a pound for powdered.

Cumin Seed—Prices are lower as a result of larger offerings. Sellers quoted 1c lower to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound. For September shipment 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 11c a pound is named.

Fish Berries—With the demand steadily broadening and making larger inroads in stocks, prices are tending upward. Holders advanced quotations 5c to 35c @ 40c a pound.

Gamboge—Increased selling competition depressed the market. Sellers lowered prices 5c to \$1.80 @ \$1.85 for lump and to \$2.00 @ \$2.10 a pound for powdered.

Ginger, African—In the absence of buyers and under larger offerings the market weakened. Sellers lowered prices $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 13c a pound.

Glycerin, Crude—Prices were reduced to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 38c for soap lye, loose, and 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 42c a pound for saponification, loose, showing a net decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound.

Hemp Seed, Manchurian—A further curtailment of stock caused a firmer market, and holders raised prices $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Hydroquinone—Diminishing supplies resulted in a stronger market. Makers raised quotations 20c to \$2.95 @ \$3.20 a pound.

Iron, Citrate, U. S. P.—Manufacturers advanced quotations 15c to \$1.15 a pound. The rise is attributed to the higher cost of crude material. Other U. S. P. varieties were raised to \$1.00 for phosphate, \$1.05 for pyrophosphate in lots of 50 pounds. Lots of 25 pounds are quoted 1c higher and less than 25 pounds 2c a pound higher.

Isinglass, Russian—Owing to further curtailment of stocks, prices were again advanced. Sellers are now asking 5c higher to \$7.50 @ \$8.00 a pound.

Magnesium Carbonate—Scant supplies stimulated a rising market. Makers raised prices to 15c @ 16c a pound for powdered.

Menthol—A renewal of the demand and reports of about thirty per cent. decrease in the production of Japanese menthol resulted in a further price advance both abroad and here. Holders raised prices 5c to \$3.50 @ \$3.55 a pound. The crop of menthol is estimated by Tokio dealers at 1,238,000 pounds, which is a third below normal.

Mercury—Prices remain firm with an advancing tendency. Leading sellers are asking \$125 @ \$130 a flask of 75 pounds.

Morphine—The demand continues of a routine character. Supplies on outstanding orders, particularly for the Government, are moving rapidly, preventing an accumulation of stocks. Sellers are quoting on the basis of \$11.80 an ounce for sulphate, covering 25-ounce lots.

Mustard Seed, California, Brown—Prices closed firm under a better demand. Sellers advanced quotations $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 21c @ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Bombay was raised $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 16c.

Myrrh Gum—Decreasing stocks and limited arrivals resulted in higher market. Sellers raised prices 10c to 65c @ 70c a pound.

Nux Vomica—Lessened inquiries and freer offerings weakened prices. Sellers lowered quotations 2c to 13c @ 14c for whole and 16c @ 18c a pound for powdered.

Opium—The market is firm under a steady demand. Makers are repeating prices on the basis of \$22.50 for U. S. P. supplies in cases. Powdered is offered at \$24

and granulated at \$24.50 a pound. Trading by second hands lacks animation.

Pepper, Singapore White—Small lots are offered at a shade lower in price, but round invoices closed unchanged. Holders are naming $32\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ @ 33c a pound.

Pimento, Selected—Increased buying orders caused a firmer market. Holders raised quotations $\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ to 8c @ $8\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ a pound. June-July shipments are offering at 8c @ $8\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ a pound.

Poppy Seed—Freer offerings led to a decline of 1c a pound for India seed. Sellers are now quoting 39c @ 40c a pound.

Potassium Permanganate, U. S. P.—Trading is inanimate owing to larger production which causes an unsettled sentiment. Sellers in some quarters are accepting orders at \$1.35, but others refuse bids below \$1.40.

Quinine—Prices closed steady under fairly large orders for account of the Government. Domestic makers are quoting as heretofore on the basis of 90c an ounce for sulphate for 100-ounce lots in tins. Second-hand quotations are unchanged. Trading is quiet.

Saccharin—The downward trend of prices has been checked under a steady increase in the demand. Makers of standard brands are quoting $\$35$ @ $\$36$ for soluble and $\$33$ @ $\$34$ a pound for insoluble, U. S. P.

Sage Leaves, Greek, Stemless—Larger offerings and absence of buyers resulted in a decline of $\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ a pound. Holders are asking $23\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ @ $23\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ a pound.

Silver Nitrate—Prices closed firmer and higher. Sellers raised prices $\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ an ounce for lots of 500 ounces.

Spearmint Leaves—Owing to the short crop sellers are now asking $\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ higher to $19\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ @ $20\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ a pound for American leaves.

Thymol Crystals, U. S. P.—Prices are lower in response to unabated selling competition and lack of demand. Sellers are offering supplies 50c lower to $\$13$ @ $\$13.25$ a pound.

Turmeric Root, Madras—Parcels of good quality weakened under some selling pressure and moderate buying interest. Holders lowered prices $\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ to $12\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ @ $12\frac{3}{4}\text{c}$ a pound.

Wormwood Oil—Smaller stocks and a steady demand led to a rise in quotations. Handlers are asking $\$4.55$ @ $\$4.80$ a pound.

GUADELOUPE'S VANILLA CROP

The crop of vanilla which was harvested and cured during the first five months of 1918 proved to be the best that Guadeloupe has ever produced, says Consul Henry T. Wilcox, of Guadeloupe, French West Indies. The following table gives the figures for the exports of vanilla and vahillon during 1915, 1916, 1917, and the first six months of 1918:

Year	Total exports		Exports to United States	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
1915.....	42,441	\$46,372	34,842	\$37,530
1916.....	69,401	68,382	51,370	44,971
1917.....	41,985	67,824	37,900	62,070
1918 (Jan. 1-June 30).....	.....	.....	69,652	112,067

Figures for the total exports of these products during the first half of 1918 are not available, but it is an established fact that almost all of the shipments went to the United States.

In spite of the exceptionally large crop, prices for both green and cured beans did not fall below those paid during 1917, the average prices for both years having been 4 francs per kilo for green beans and 20 francs per kilo for well-cured beans. There were several new buyers in the field, and competition was keen.

Most of the exporters succeeded in shipping their goods before the War Trade Board prohibited the importation of vanilla from the West Indies, but two or three of them delayed too long and now have stocks on their hands. Estimates as to the quantity of cured beans now in Guadeloupe vary widely, but it is very probable that the total does not exceed 18,000 pounds.

DECREASED OUTPUT OF MENTHOL

The year's crop of menthol in the Hokkaido, which is known to have been curtailed very much owing to farmers' preference of beans and peas, which bring more remuneration, is now estimated by Tokyo dealers to be 1,238,000 bushels, in round figures, being a reduction of one-third of the normal, says the "Japan Advertiser."

On the strength of this reduced crop the market for menthol canes and oil here is becoming stronger in spite of the fact that the export trade is flagging. Since last report no foreign order for large parcels has been received by exporters, and it is held the season will be marked with no more active foreign shipment. However, the domestic market is believed to show a greater activity as the summer season advances, and the present strong tendency will be easy to maintain.

At present menthol canes are quoted at 7.50 yen (\$3.74) per pound, while menthol oil is offered at 2.30 yen (\$1.15) per pound, but it is confidently hoped by dealers that soon those planes will be surpassed once the domestic market starts its buying in earnest.

PRODUCTION OF SODIUM SALTS

Sodium sulphate in the form of salt cake is formed when hydrochloric acid is made from common salt by means of sulphuric acid. At least 183,909 tons of salt cake, valued at \$2,987,641, was marketed in the United States in 1917, according to statistics compiled by R. C. Wells, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The quantity indicates the production of at least 104,000 tons of 35 per cent. hydrochloric acid if niter cake was used or of 270,000 tons of hydrochloric acid if sulphuric acid was used in its manufacture. Salt cake is used in making glass, for the best grades of which it must be as nearly free from iron as possible.

Niter cake, the residual product in the manufacture of nitric acid from sodium nitrate, differs from salt cake in containing a large percentage of sodium acid sulphate, or bisulphate. The quantity of niter cake made in the United States in 1917 was very large, owing to the great demand for nitric acid for making explosives, and most of it was probably never marketed. The niter cake marketed in 1917 amounted to 387,821 short tons, valued at \$780,278.

When niter cake is heated with salt, hydrochloric acid is produced and salt cake remains, but if coal is also present the residue is sodium sulphide instead of sodium sulphate. Sodium sulphide is used in dyeing, in making dyestuffs, in tanning, in cleaning fabrics, and in processes of ore flotation.

SODIUM SULPHIDE IN DEMAND

Sodium sulphide has advanced materially during the last two or three weeks. There are only about five producers of this material in the United States and since the tanning trade is in need of additional supplies on account of large Government orders, the present production is barely sufficient to meet the call. The 60-62 per cent. was quoted on the spot market about a year ago at $33\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ a pound, and today the prevailing price is $8\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ a pound. The same is true of the 30-32 per cent. which is quoted at 3c a pound now as compared with $1\frac{1}{4}\text{c}$ a pound a year ago.

Heavy Chemical Markets

PRICES OF CHEMICALS ADVANCING

Sulphide of Soda and Carbon Tetrachloride Lead in the Upward Movement—Bleaching Powder Higher—Good Demand for Caustic Soda

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Bleaching Powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Carbonate of Copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Carbon Tetrachloride, 1c lb.	Chlorate of Potash, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
Caustic Soda, 5c per 100 lbs.	Chlorate of Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Soda Ash, Bags, 5c per 100 lbs.	Copperas, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
Soda Ash, Barrels, 5c 100 lbs.	Sal Soda, 5c per 100 lbs.

Declined

Cyanide of Soda, 2c lb.	Phosphorus, Yellow, 5c lb.
Nickel Oxide, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Nitrite of Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Sulphide of soda and carbon tetrachloride have been the leaders in the local chemical market insofar as advances have been concerned. Bleaching powder has followed a close second with the majority of holders of spot materials asking higher levels than prevailed a week ago. Caustic soda as well as soda ash have been in better demand for spot, and the inquiry concerning the forward movement of these two important items has caused more underlying strength to the situation than have been reported for some time. Taking the heavy chemical market as a whole it may be stated that prices all along the line have held steady and firm during the interval, with a good volume of trading reported on all of the items that have been reported as available on spot.

The acid situation is without any important change. Offerings have been few in the open market, since the Government continues to take over the bulk of the production of all acids for its own use. Muriatic acid has been the only item under the general heading of acids that has been quoted in the spot market, and prices are so high that it is only in cases where users are in urgent need of supplies that they will take on stocks at present quotations. Oxalic acid has been offered comparatively freely during the interval and prices at the close were slightly lower than those named a week ago.

It is said that the export call for a number of chemicals has been largely responsible for the advance in prices. It is noted that few declines have been recorded on any of the articles under this general heading, and where they have occurred the downward trend has been only slight, but the firmer undertone will doubtless bring the weak items back to their former position since several factors are already quoting at higher levels on all forward positions.

An exceptionally strong call is noted for the various grades of alums, and although prices on the spot were quotably unchanged at the close, there is considerable inclination on the part of holders to advance prices on forward positions in view of the impending call to the colors, which will unquestionably take a number of men who have been engaged in the production of heavy chemicals.

Aluminum hydrate, aluminum sulphate, aqua ammonia, arsenate of lead, and barium chloride show the same strength that was noted a week ago, and in some instances the condition is nominal, and this applies particularly to aqua ammonia which is difficult to locate in the spot market.

Acids—Practically no acids are now available on the open market, with the exception of muriatic, and prices are so high for this grade that it is only in cases where users are in urgent need of supplies that they will take on stocks. On this material the market continues in a more or less sold-up condition, and prices are, for the most part nominal at 2c @ $2\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the 18-degree, in carboys; $2\frac{1}{4}$ c @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the 20-degree, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to 3c a pound for the 22-degree. Few resale lots of nitric acid have been recorded during the interval, and all factors say that makers continue to work over-time to take care of the Government's needs and their old customers, and for this reason very little is reaching the open market.

Offerings of oxalic acid have been quite freely made during the week at 41c @ 42c a pound. At the close of the New York market it could not be learned that there had been any large offerings on the open market on any of the items that fall under the sulphuric heading, and the prices that were recently fixed by the War Trade Board continue in effect, and where releases are being made it must be shown that all transactions are confined to users who are engaged in essential industries. Tartaric acid remains in the same firm position that was previously noted, and spot prices are decidedly firm at 95c a pound and upward for the crystals, and 93c a pound and upward for the powdered acid. In summing up the general acid situation for the week it may be said that supplies in the local spot market are so light that the entire market remains in a nominal position. The authorities in Washington, of course, have a keen eye on the production, as well as the consumption of all acids, and they are in a position to know just where supplies are most needed, and releases are made accordingly. So far as can be learned the production at this time is far short of the needs of all concerned. Nominal quotations on cresylic acid were \$1.10 to \$1.20 per gallon for 95-97 per cent. kind; 75c a gallon and up for the 50 per cent., and 40c a gallon and up for 25 per cent.

Alums—Spot supplies of alums are not large and closing quotations remain at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the ammonium lump; $5\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 6c a pound for ammonium ground, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ c @ 6c a pound for the powdered. Ammonium chrome alum continues to hold at 18c @ 19c a pound, according to quantity and buyer, while prices for potassium chrome are being well maintained at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c @ 10c a pound. A number of factors report that the production at this time is barely sufficient to take care of orders, especially the heavy export orders.

Aluminum Hydrate—Stocks are only moderate and the demand is reported as unusually heavy. Prices are without apparent change at 17c @ $17\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for the light grade, and 11c to 12c a pound for the heavy material, for prompt shipment. The call for this chemical is said to be heavier than has been noted in the New York market for some time.

Aluminum Sulphate—A great deal of buying interest is noted on every hand, and the inquiry from all directions is apparently heavier than it has been for some time. Prices were firmly maintained at $3\frac{1}{4}$ c as the inside price for the high test, with 4c a pound named as the maximum. The commercial, or low

grade has been offered on the open market at $2\frac{1}{4}$ c @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Aqua Ammonia—Very little spot material is being offered on the open market and the price of $8\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound that was fixed by the Government continues to prevail for all stocks that are being released. Only occasionally are there any resale lots offered and it is said that the demand is so strong that as high as 15c a pound has been obtained.

Arsenate of Lead—Closing figures were 15c @ 17c a pound for the paste, and 31c to 33c a pound for the powdered. Wide price ranges continue to be heard on this chemical because of a great deal of speculation among local dealers. Supplies on spot are only moderate and there is a tendency in some quarters to advance prices.

Barium Chloride—The market has ruled steady with supplies on spot getting light. Quotations for prompt shipment were \$85 to \$100 a ton 99 per cent. prime, and from \$65 to \$70 a ton for the 80 per cent. Factors demand is stronger than it has been in a long time.

Bleaching Powder—The local market is firmer, and it seems that prices will continue to advance in view of the strong demand for export. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to $2\frac{7}{8}$ c a pound were the prevailing prices for domestic drums, while export drums were quoted at 4c a pound as the inside, with some holding spot material as high as $4\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. A great deal of interest is manifested in forward positions, but few are inclined to quote far ahead.

Carbonate of Copper—A stronger demand has been noted and prices have advanced to 32c @ 34c a pound for spot and near-by. Only a few offerings have been made during the week. It is said the market is sold up.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Owing to the heavy demand supplies on spot have reached a low ebb, and prices named in some quarters are higher. Wide price ranges continue to be heard as there has been much speculation among dealers. In the open market quotations have been 24c @ 28c a pound, according to quantity and buyer, and in some directions $28\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

Copper Sulphate—A number of inferior grades of copper sulphate continue to be offered, but these materials are not attracting much attention on the part of large buyers. For the 98-99 per cent. quotations were firm at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound, according to quantity. Supplies are by no means abundant, but apparently sufficient to take care of the business that is

being placed. There is considerable inquiry concerning shipments next month.

Lead Acetate—Lively interest continues to be manifested on the part of large users and with supplies only moderate prices closed firm at $15\frac{3}{4}$ c @ $16\frac{1}{8}$ c a pound for the broken brown; $17\frac{1}{4}$ c @ $17\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the white crystals; 16c @ $16\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the broken cakes, and $17\frac{1}{4}$ c @ $18\frac{1}{8}$ c a pound for the granulated.

Potash, Caustic—Spot prices were $74\frac{1}{2}$ c @ $76\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the high test, and 61c to 62c a pound for the commercial, or low grade. Trading has been largely of a routine nature, but the inquiry is sufficiently strong to cause factors to hold the market steady.

Potassium Prussiate—Domestic stocks are firm and unchanged at \$1.18 @ \$1.25 a pound for the yellow, according to quantity, and \$1.95 to \$2.00 a pound for the red. Supplies are only moderate. Very few offerings have been made on the Japanese prussiates of potash, and the situation is nominal.

Soda, Caustic—Spot prices were named at \$4.15 per hundred as the inside and up to \$4.35 per hundred as the maximum. A decided improvement has been noted during the week, and in comparison a good volume of business passed toward consumers. At the same time considerable dealer trading has been noted. The inquiry was active at the close.

Soda Ash—Following in sympathy with the improvement in its neighbor, caustic soda, the ash has been quoted at higher levels of \$2.60 @ \$2.80 per hundred pounds for stocks in bags, and \$3.00 to \$3.15 per hundred pounds for stocks in barrels. Supplies on spot are not abundant, but sufficient to take care of the business that is being placed.

SUIT OVER SALE OF SODA ASH

The Hellenic Chemical & Color Co., Inc., has begun suit against the Diamond Alkali Company to recover \$4,200 alleged to be due them on sale of 700 tons of soda ash. The plaintiffs claim that they placed with the Diamond people, an order and supplied the export license covering 700 tons of ash to be shipped direct to their customer. There was a difference of 30c per hundred pounds between the selling price to the customer and the cost price to be paid by the plaintiffs. The defendants shipped the goods using the license obtained by the complainants, the complaint says, and then offered to pay a brokerage instead of the overage.

DRUG TRADE ROLL OF HONOR

The Pharmaceutical Era is compiling a list of all men and women connected with any branch of the drug trade who are serving in the U. S. Army or Navy and will greatly appreciate information regarding all such persons.

1—Name and Home Address?

2—What were his connections with drug trade?

3—In what branch of the Service, what Grade or Rank and where located?

INFORMATION
SUPPLIED BY

MAIL TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, 3 Park Place, New York

ALSO PLEASE SEND
us any news you can of
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etc., for publication, also
reports on casualties and
promotions.

THE EDITOR

Color & Dyestuff Markets

STRONG DEMAND FOR INTERMEDIATES

**Prices of Colors Firm and Many Products Advancing
—Some Improvement in Crudes—Dye Bases and
Dyewoods Tightly Held**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aniline Oil, ½c lb.	Coal-Tar Colors
Aniline Salts, ¼c lb.	Acid Orange II, 5c lb.
Dinitrophenol, ½c lb.	Acid Scarlet, 5c lb.
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 1c lb.	Acid, Violet, 10 B. 50c lb.
Beta-Naphthylamine, ½c lb.	Azo Yellow, 10c lb.
Phthalic Anhydride, 3c lb.	Bismarck Brown, R. 5c lb.
Benzol, ½c gal.	Chrome Blue, 10c lb.
Flake Naphthalene, ¼c lb.	Direct Brown, 15c lb.
Fine Annatto, 1c lb.	Direct Violet, 10c lb.
Seed Annatto, 1c lb.	Erythrosine, 50c lb.
Cochineal, Silver Teneriffe, 2c lb.	Induline Base, 20c lb.
Quercitron Bark, Rough, 50c ton	Malachite Green, Powdered
Quercitron, Ground, 75c ton	20c lb.
	Metanil Yellow, 5c lb.

Declined

Phenol, ¼c lb.	Naphthionic Acid, Crude, 5c lb.
Benzoic Acid, 5c lb.	Benzoate of Soda, 5c lb.

Taking the local color and dyestuffs market as a whole it may be stated that prices have held at previous firm levels on most of the items in the list, and in some instances rather sharp advances have been noted. The Government is manifesting considerable interest in a number of articles at this time. The demand for practically all the high-grade intermediates has been particularly strong during the week. Additional firmness is noted especially in dimethylaniline and metanitroparatoluidine. Because Washington has already absorbed large quantities of these two materials for war purposes, offerings on the spot are unusually light, and prices are decidedly higher for spot lots. H acid has retained its former tight position, and in some quarters higher prices are named than prevailed a week ago.

Of the crudes there has apparently been an improvement in trading as prices were quoted higher at the close. Although there is plenty of benzol in the spot market to take care of all the business that is being placed, a number of factors have advanced their price from ¼c to ½c a gallon in view of the stronger inquiry that is being received from some of the large consumers. Prime flake naphthalene is in better demand and prices show a slight advance over those of a week ago. Phenol has ruled steady in the spot market, with more underlying strength reported, although slightly lower prices are noted in some quarters. It cannot be learned, however, that there are any large supplies of phenol available in the open market at this time.

An active and strong demand continues to be reported on every hand for the majority of dye bases and dyewoods. The situation has now become so acute that some of the largest importers are unable to name spot prices because of the sold-up condition, and there is considerable reluctance on the part of importers to name prices on stocks to arrive in view of the restrictions still in force by the War Trade Board. This tight condition applies especially to logwood, divi divi, cutch, gambier, myrabolans, cochineal and quebracho. Spot supplies of fustic are also getting low.

A great deal of activity has been noted in the aniline

color market and a number of upward revisions in prices have been recorded. Direct black is still the leader for strength, with rhodamines following a close second. Supplies are only moderate.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Closing quotations were \$1.25 to \$1.30 a pound for the Chinese egg, although in some directions the outside figure of \$1.35 a pound continues to be heard for small quantities. The imported blood was unchanged at 90c to 95c a pound, according to quantity, and the domestic blood in about the same position of a week ago at 65c to 70c a pound. A strong demand continues for all varieties of albumen. Arrivals of Oriental stocks have been very small of late and they have apparently gone into immediate consumption since it can not be learned that there have been any large offerings on the open market. Importers say that they expect no immediate improvement in the present tight situation.

Cochineal—Some factors in the local market say they could get \$1.00 a pound for any large spot quantities of the silver Teneriffe or rosy black varieties, although in some quarters 80c and 90c a pound has been heard for these grades, but only small quantities were involved at the last named figures. The gray black is in only moderate spot supply and the majority of holders have been asking from 70c to 75c a pound, according to quantity and buyer. Inability of importers to obtain shipping space continues to prevent the arrival of cochineal. The demand is apparently getting stronger from day to day and local dealers are not inclined to take on large business. It is understood that some stocks are afloat, but doubtless the bulk of these materials will go into immediate consumption since a number of orders are still unfilled.

Cutch—The slab or South American grade of cutch is still out of the local market and where sales have passed only small odd lots have been involved and sellers have been able to secure unusually high prices. The Borneo grade is quoted at 13¼c @ 15¼c a pound, depending upon quantity and buyer. Stocks of this grade to arrive are quoted at 3¼c a pound. Supplies of the Rangoon in boxes are also light and holders are asking 23c to 24c a pound. The demand continues strong for all grades and the tendency of prices is upward.

Divi Divi—The last large sale of divi divi that was recorded in this market is said to have gone through at \$80 a ton. The majority of importers say that they are still far behind in their orders and there is no relief in sight at this writing. In some quarters it is said that spot stocks in quantity at this time would doubtless bring \$84 a ton, which is the highest price heard in years. The War Trade Board has not taken restrictions off on importations of divi divi.

Fustic—Stick material is unusually scarce and when obtainable in the spot market the price is \$44 to \$55 a ton, depending on quantity and point of origin. The chips are moving in steady volume toward large consumers at 3½c @ 5½c a pound, while the 51-degree is quoted at about unchanged levels of 13¼c @ 14c a pound. The same strength that has been noted on all grades of fustic continues. Arrivals have fallen off to almost nothing, and those who have materials are inclined to ask high prices.

Gambier—Nominally Java cubes are unchanged at 20c @ 21c a pound, with the range of the Singapore cubes from 30c to 32c a pound. The common material is in scant supply on spot and prices are firmer at 22½c @ 23c a pound. The call from all directions is heavier with supplies insufficient to cover all orders promptly.

Indigo—Business in the local market has been largely of a routine nature on the various items under this heading. The supplies of spot materials are said to be sufficient to take care of all the orders that are being placed at this time. Prices closed firm at \$2.25 @ \$2.75 a pound for the Oudes; \$3.00 @ \$3.50 a pound for the Bengal; \$2.25 @ \$2.75 a pound for the Guatemala; 90c @ \$1.00 a pound for the Madras, and from 24c to 26c a pound for the paste. The above prices are about the same as those that prevailed a week ago.

Logwood—Closing quotations were \$50 @ \$55 a ton for the sticks, f. o. b. New York, with \$45 prevailing at Southern points. The chips are unchanged at 3½c @ 5½c a pound; the solid at 21c @ 22c a pound; the 51-degree Twaddle at 11c @ 11¼c a pound, and the crystals unchanged at 21c @ 26c a pound, according to quantity. All of the above materials are in light supply on spot, and the sticks are particularly hard to locate. Few shipments have arrived during the week owing to the restrictions on importations.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—A slightly better inquiry is reported on this crude and it is stated that trading in the local market has shown some improvement during the week. Supplies are still ample to take care of more business and prices have not advanced materially despite the better interest that is being manifested on the part of large consumers. In some quarters 24½c a gallon was named as the spot price while in other directions as high as 26c a gallon was named.

Naphthalene—The prime flake naphthalene is in better demand, and prices show a slight advance, 9c being named as the inside price and 9¼c a pound as the maximum. Supplies are only moderate. Naphthalene balls are moving in steady volume. Quotations for spot are 10¼c @ 10½c a pound.

Phenol—This crude has also shown an improvement during the week and at the close holders of spot stocks were quoting with additional firmness at 44c @ 44½c a pound. It is said there has been no large accumulation of stocks in this market irrespective of the light trading.

Toluol—The Government's prices prevail on all sales that are being made on toluol, e. g. \$1.50 @ \$1.55 a gallon. Very little is reaching the open market since releases are made directly to the consumer. Government requirements are still large and the output is barely adequate.

Intermediates

Acid H—Prices are practically unchanged at \$3.25 @ \$3.40 a pound. The demand continues heavy and a large volume of business has passed in this market during the week. There is not a great deal of spot to be had and in some quarters prices are slightly higher.

Acid, Naphthionic—Nothing new has been recorded on this intermediate during the week. Trading has been chiefly of a routine nature and prices are unchanged at \$1.20 @ \$1.30 a pound for the refined, and \$1.05 @ \$1.15 a pound for the crude. The output is large enough to take care of the present orders and doubtless on firm bids the above prices could be shaded.

Acid, Sulphanilic—There is a slightly better inquiry for this acid but prices remain at 42c @ 44c a pound for the refined and 31c @ 33c a pound for the crude.

Aniline Oil and Salts—A strong demand is noted from foreign as well as from domestic users of aniline oil and salts. Holders of the spot oil have advanced their price to 28c @ 30c a pound, according to quantity, and the spot salts is quoted at 43c @ 45c a pound. Supplies are getting low.

Benzoate of Soda—This is the weak article in the general list and offerings were freely made at \$2.80 @ \$2.90 a pound for the soda. In some directions as low as \$2.75 a pound was heard for spot material. The acid is also weak and supplies were available in quantity at almost the same figures as the soda. There is very little inquiry and perhaps shading could be done from the above figures.

Benzidine—A steady condition has been reported on this article and prices are \$1.75 @ \$1.85 a pound for the base, and \$1.40 @ \$1.45 a pound for the sulphate.

Dimethylaniline—The supply of this material on spot is still insufficient to take care of the orders that are coming into the local market, and quotations are 80c a pound, with 85c a pound named in some directions.

Para-Amidophenol—Closing quotations were \$3.80 @ \$3.90 a pound for the base, and \$4.15 @ \$4.30 a pound for the hydrochloride. A fair volume of business has passed, especially among dealers.

DYEMAKING IN CANADA

Financial conditions and insufficient demand minimize the possibility of successful dyemaking in Canada, according to a recent article in the Montreal "Pharmaceutical Journal." Dye experts declare that Canada is not and will not for some time be in a position to compete with other nations as a dyemaker. Canadian firms continue to be dependent upon British and United States dyemakers for their supplies.

Dye experts of Canada argue that it is foolish to expect the recently developed dyes to be as fast or as perfect as those formerly used. But since the dyes are not put to such severe tests as formerly, they meet requirements and are satisfactory. While in their opinion the pre-war standard of dyes has not yet been attained, dyemakers nevertheless deserve much praise for the amount they have accomplished in the last few years.

At present it is stated there are no big stocks of dyes on hand, as the demand for ingredients is great and the supply is a hand-to-mouth affair. The authorities in the United States demand so many of the materials used in dyemaking for munition purposes that it is considered foolish to attempt to get large stocks of dyes.

AMERICAN DYES IN JAPAN

Japanese dyestuff manufacturers have well developed their business since the war began, according to the "Japan Advertiser." Their factories number more than 100, exclusive of small ones turning out inferior goods, and the total amount of investment is said to be more than 15,000,000 yen (\$7,470,000). However, the domestic market is still dependent largely on supplies from America. After the war only part of the manufacturers and part of their products may be able to hold their own against the invasion of foreign manufacturers.

In view of this condition of their line and also of the Government investigations now conducted into the advisability of protecting the industries against foreign competition after the war, some leading manufacturers of dyestuffs have started the discussion of a plan to request the authorities to erect a high tariff wall around the Empire and help the further development of the dyestuff industry in Japan. It is believed that soon the request will be made in some form.

The Foreign Markets

LONDON EXPORT TRADE IMPROVES

Quinine, Bromide of Soda and Phenazone Advance on Better Demand—British Government Buys Potassium Bromide in United States to Relieve Shortage

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, August 27—There is more business in export circles and the sudden demand for several lines has exposed the smallness of spot stocks, and prices, which had shown a tendency to droop, have in several instances rapidly recovered. This is particularly the case with phenazone, bromide of soda and quinine.

Business in quinine sulphate spot is reported to have been done at 4s 3d per ounce, but forward shipment is fully 1s per ounce lower.

Potassium bromide has been arriving fairly freely of late attended by rumors that British Government purchases have been made in America to relieve the scarcity and tension here. The soda salt which until lately was comparatively cheap has been in strong demand and prices have stiffened in accordance. Some sellers are reported to have advanced their price from 9d to 10d per pound, but the highest price traceable is 6s per pound.

Camphor continues a good market and there is a pronounced scarcity of the smaller tablets especially $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

The low level to which salicylates have fallen on this side has been foreshadowed in my reports on several occasions but thanks to the restrictions just placed again on the distribution of carbolic acid to our makers they will be unable to continue the excessive price-cutting indulged in previously and present indications point to the probability of a more or less rapid market recovery at an early date.

Milk sugar has been coming in more freely and the price has suddenly fallen from 7s 6d per pound to 5s. A further appreciable reduction is expected.

Opium in all the varieties at present available is firmly held and the trade both for home and export is restricted to those channels identified with the product before the war to the careful exclusion of firms hitherto engaged in the traffic for smoking purposes.

Importation of saccharin has been stopped by the Government.

Interest in Japanese products has been revived this week and menthol, Japanese oil of peppermint and camphor are higher.

Aspirin, benzoic acid and benzoate of soda, and pimento have advanced.

Opium and paraldehyde are firmer owing to decreasing stocks.

Phenacetin and chamomiles are easier on smaller inquiries and limited buying.

The Drug Auctions will be held on Thursday, August 29.

CAUSE OF ADVANCE IN SACCHARIN

Since the United States Government allowed manufacturers of candy to use saccharin the price of saccharin has advanced at least 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. At the same time there was, until this week, a strong demand for export especially to England. Supplies are only moderate.

Notes on New York Imports

An importation of carnauba wax amounting to 61,650 pounds is credited to W. R. Grace & Co.

Importations of crude tartar by the Tartar Chemical Company comprised 3,502,700 pounds, and by Chas. Pfizer & Co. 1,185,600 pounds.

An importation of about 406,000 pounds of shellac was consigned to Ralli Brothers.

An importation of 420,500 pounds of licorice root was consigned to the McAndrew & Forbes Company. P. J. Segui is credited with about 67,000 pounds.

Over 970 tons of coconut oil were consigned to the Nucoa Butter Company.

Approximately 9,500 gallons of castor oil comprised an importation by the South American Shipping Company.

About 2,500 pounds of Singapore nutmegs arrived here from the Far East consigned to C. F. Smillie & Company; also 5,400 pounds consigned to Stein, Hall & Company.

About 150 pounds of bloodsuckers were imported by A. Lingo. D. B. Andrew & Co. are credited with about 100 pounds.

Invoices involving over 51,000 pounds of sage leaves were received by P. H. Petry & Company, forwarders, for transshipment to out-of-town points.

Old & Wallace received consignments of about 125,000 pounds of sage leaves.

Importations of gambier from the Far East during the past several days aggregated some 160,000 pounds consigned to James W. Phyfe & Company.

The American Cattlefish Bone Company is credited with several importations of cuttlefish bone during the week comprising about 7,000 pounds.

Over 11,700 pounds of cuttlefish bone formed recent importations received by Elverra Bauari.

About 297,000 pounds of copra comprised recent importations consigned to Franklin, Baker & Company.

The Kellogg Product Company is credited with copra importations during the week amounting to 1,096,670 pounds.

SPANISH OLIVE OIL AVAILABLE

A Spanish royal order published August 13 authorizes, in addition to special permits previously granted, the exportation until the end of the current year of 20,000,000 kilos of olive oil, one-half of which shall be allotted to North and South America. An export duty of 30 pesetas per 100 kilos will be collected before shipment and all containers must be engraved or otherwise indelibly marked with trade label, registered or not, showing Spanish origin of the oil. Of the 20,000,000 kilos in question, 25 per cent. is reserved for exporters having already declared their desire to export under previous regulations, while 75 per cent. is open to all exporters. (Peseta, normal exchange, \$0.193; kilo, 2.2046 pounds.)

Vancouver announces the arrival there of a substantial quantity of muriate of potash, consigned to Eugene Suter of New York. The goods come from Japan.

SULPHUR DEPOSIT IN POPOCATEPETL*(Special Correspondence to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Aug. 1.—In the crater of Popocatepetl, not far from the City of Mexico, is a huge deposit of sulphur. The soldiers of Cortez used it in the manufacture of powder. It is estimated that millions of tons have been taken out in the last four centuries and the supply has not diminished. The deposit is about a half mile in area and is supposed to be a thousand feet deep.

Sulphur is being deposited every day. There has been no eruption since 1802 but the fires still burn, and liquid sulphur oozes out of the fissures in the crater. The deposit is at some distance from the edge of the crater, which makes it difficult to mine it. It is now taken out by hand, placed in bags of about 25 pounds each and carried out on the backs of peons who climb to a place where the bags can be handled by a windlass and raised to the top of the crater. There the bags of sulphur are placed on straw mats and allowed to slide down the mountain side to the timber line whence they are taken to the railway station for shipment.

An aerial tram such as is used at American mines would simplify the operation. The distance from the crater rim to where the sulphur is available is about 550 feet. One difficulty in the way of opening up this deposit is the hostility of the Zapatistas in the state of Puebla and around the town of Amecameca whence the sulphur would have to be shipped.

SICILY'S SULPHUR INDUSTRY

The report that accompanies the draft of the bill for granting an extension of 12 years to the syndicate interested in the sulphur production of Sicily intimates that such extension has been asked for in order to protect the principal industry of Sicily, which is confronted with greater foreign competition at a time when not only larger quantities of the product are needed for explosives but labor for working the mines is scarce. It is believed that the intensifying of the Japanese production, the discovery of deposits in northern Africa, and the very considerable American output constitute a serious menace to the native industry. In view of the situation, therefore, it is believed that by extending for 12 years the rights of the syndicate, whose special work it is to combine and regulate the efforts of the individual producers, efficient means will be adopted for meeting the competition of the future.

PRICE OF SALVARSAN IN ENGLAND

In the House of Commons, recently, it was stated that the licenses in respect to patents covering salvarsan and neo-salvarsan prescribe maximum but not minimum prices. The maximum prices laid down for supplies of these products to Government departments are as follows:

SALVARSAN		NEO-SALVARSAN	
Quantities in Grams	s. d.	Quantities in Grams	s. d.
0.1	1 0	0.15	0 9
0.2	2 0	0.3	1 6
0.3	3 0	0.45	2 3
0.4	4 0	0.6	3 0
0.5	4 6	0.75	3 9
0.6	5 0	0.9	4 6
1.0	9 0	1.5	7 6
2.0	17 0	3.0	14 3
3.0	25 0	4.5	21 0

Similar charges are made to local authorities in England who use the drug under the Government plan.

The importation of red prussiate of potash into the United Kingdom has been prohibited, according to a cablegram from Consul General Robert P. Skinner at London dated August 6.

A. I. du PONT'S FOREIGN TRADE PLANS**Opening of "World's Fair" Set for 1920-21—Allied Club to Furnish Information to Members and Supply Facilities for World Trade**

Alfred I. du Pont, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Allied Industries Corporation, announces that so much preliminary work is necessary in promoting his plans for use of the Grand Central Palace as a foreign trade headquarters that the company will not be affected in any way by the Government's plan to take over the building for hospital purposes.

In a recent interview Mr. du Pont said: "The Allied Industries Corporation will investigate international market requirements and international natural resources. It will tabulate international exporters and importers for the service of buyers and sellers and disseminate information on these subjects. International trade marks and patents will be listed and international financial investigations made and kept on file. In other words, the Commercial Union of Nations will become the connecting link between the already organized trade associations of the entire world.

"In conjunction with this will be operated the Allied Club, an international club affording all of the usual and some very unusual club privileges to its members who will be foreign and domestic importers and exporters, brokers, bankers, lawyers, shipping men and commercial agents. Membership in this club will include all of the proposed branches at London, Paris, Milan, Brussels, Lisbon, Shanghai and Tokio.

"Through the Club's information bureau, its members will be entitled to use of all the data gathered by the Commercial Union of Nations, and when in New York to the use of the club rooms, conference rooms and reading rooms, writing rooms and library, together with the great convention room and banquet hall. It is rather absurd that there is no place in New York, other than some hotel, for great gatherings of world business men assembled in a spirit of co-operation.

"The World's Fair will be opened in 1920-21 and will operate for the first two years in New York, and thereafter every third year, alternating with London and Paris. This will occupy seven of the twelve floors of the Grand Central Palace for a period of three months, showing the products of representative international industries and bringing together the world's leading manufacturers and buyers, regardless of whether they are associated with the Allied Industries Corporation or not. One thousand of these will be invited to visit the fair as the guests of the Allied Industries Corporation, and this gathering will resolve itself into the first International Trade Convention to consider international trade problems.

"Other expositions will follow in their turn, so that throughout each year there will be a succession of these modern educators—one dealing with goods 'Made in U. S. A.' and intended to popularize that mark; another with seasonable exhibits of domestic goods and still another to be known as 'The World's Wants Exhibit,' to educate American manufacturers and others in the raw products of the world and the uses to which they may be put."

At a recent board meeting of the Goldschmidt Company of Essen, Germany, a well-known industrial concern, information was given regarding some important newly discovered by-products of coal, notably a synthetic benzene. A company has been formed with a capital of 30,000,000 marks to work these new inventions.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk lb.	.71	— .72
Acetone .....	.25 1/4	— .25 3/4
Acetphenetidin	2.90	— 3.05
*Aconitine, 1/4-oz. vials	—	—
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.		
No. 1 .....	.85	— .86
No. 2 .....	.80	— .81
No. 3 .....	.70	— .71
Alcohol 188 proof	—	4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	—	5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c. ....	.91 1/4	— .92
97 p.c. ....	.94 1/4	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof .....	.68	— .69
188 proof .....	.69	— .70
Aldehyde	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter .....	.41	— .45
Sweet .....	.35	— .37
Meal, U. S. P. powd. ....	.35	— .37
Alolin, U. S. P. ....	.98	— 1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	—	—
Ambergris, black	10.00	— 14.00
Grey	22.00	— 23.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. ....	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk .....	.75	— .76
Carb. Dom. U.S. Kegs, powd. ....	.14	— 14 1/2
Hypophosphite	—	2.15
Iodide	—	4.30
Molybdate, Pure	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25	— .26
Gran.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	—	1.15
Persulphate	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	— .60
Salicylate	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	5.30	— 5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18	— .20
Needle powder .....	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur .....	.35	— .70
Antipyrine, bulk	19.50	— 20.25
Apomorphine Hydrochloride ..oz.	—	31.20
Areca Nuts .....	.34	— .39
Powdered .....	.44	— .45
Argols .....	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red .....	.65	— .66
+White .....	.10	— .11
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	.55	— .65
*Barium Carb. prec., pure .....	.50	— .60
*Chlorate, pure	3.45	— 3.65
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.75	— 3.90
St. Thomas	3.75	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)		
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes		
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)		
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	—	3.50
Salicylate	—	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	3.50
Subgallate	—	3.50
Subiodide	—	3.50
Subnitrate	—	3.15
Tannate	—	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals07 1/4	— .08 3/4
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.08 1/4	— .09

*Nominal.

+Fixed Government price

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Bromine, tech., bulk75	— .76
Burgundy Pitch04 1/2	— .05
*Imported	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	11.50	— 12.25
Hydrobromide	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	14.00	— 15.00
Sulphate	15.00	— 16.00
Calcium Glycero-phosphate	1.80	— 1.85
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbonate	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.		
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	—	1.17 1/4
Square of 4 ounces	—	1.18 1/2
16's in 1-lb. carton	—	1.21
24's in 1-lb. cartons	—	1.20
32's in 1-lb. carton	—	1.20
Cases of 100 blocks	—	1.18
Japan, refined, 2 1/2-lb. slabs.	1.18	— 1.19
Monobromated, bulk	3.75	— 3.80
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.99	— 1.00
Powdered	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	3.95	— 4.20
Powdered	4.55	— 4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk .....	.08 1/2	— .09
Casein, C. P. ....	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate .....	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English. ....	.04 1/2	— .04 3/4
Heavy .....	.03 1/4	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered. ....	.05 1/2	— .07 1/4
Wood, powdered .....	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid .....	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	—	.70
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals. ....oz.	—	1.06
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals. ....oz.	—	.61
Sulphate	—	.35
Cinnabar	—	3.45
Civet	2.50	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison). ....lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate .....	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran. ....oz.	11.00	— 11.25
Cryst., bulk	11.25	— 11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	.25	— .27
Cases, fingers .....	.36	— .37

*Nominal.

Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	9.15
Nitrate, Bulk	—	8.20
Phosphate, Bulk	6.80	— 6.85
Sulphate, Bulk	7.30	— 7.35
Collodion, U. S. P., .....	.41	— .45
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste. ....lb.	Nominal	
Pulp, U.S.P. ....	.48	— .49
Spanish Apples .....	.35	— .39
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. ....lb.	—	.70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	—	1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.		
Cotton Soluble .....	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	32.00	— 34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	—	.69 1/2
Cresote, U.S.P.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	26.00	— 27.00
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	.18	— .19
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste. ....lb.	.44	— .46
Jewelers large	1.70	— 1.75
Small	1.68	— 1.72
French .....	.44	— .46
Dover's Powder, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....	.34	— .40
Reeds	4.50	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials. ....ca.	—	2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russian	1.10	— 1.15
Spanish	1.00	— 1.05
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	—	.27
Washed	—	.35
U. S. P., 1880 .....	.27	— .28
Eucalyptol	1.35	— 1.45
Formaldehyde	—	1.94
Gelatin, silver	1.40	— 1.45
*Gold	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	—	—
Drums and bbls., added. ....lb.	.61	— .61 1/2
C.P. in cans .....	.63	— .63 1/2
Dynamite, drums included. ....lb.	.60	— .60 1/2
Saponification, loose .....	.41 1/2	— .42
Soaps, Lye, loose .....	.37 1/2	— .38
Grains of Paradise	1.35	— 1.45
Guaiacol, liquid	19.90	— 22.00
Guarana	1.00	— 1.05
Haarlem Oil, bottles	8.45	— 9.00
Hexamethylenetetramine ....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime. ....lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime lb. ....	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots 4-oz. bottles	—	7.50
12-oz. bottles	—	16.50
16-oz. bottles	—	30.00
Hydroquinone	2.90	— 3.29
Ichthyol	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	5.00	— 5.55
Crystals	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	—	1.15
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	1.00
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	1.05
Isinglass, American .....	.80	— .81
Russian	7.50	— 7.80
See Agar Agar		
Kamala, U. S. P.	3.20	— 3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies .....	.29	— .34
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. ....	.39	— .43
Anhydrous, cans .....	.49	— .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	—	2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian .....	.29	— .30
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano. ....lb.	.49	— .50
Lupulin	1.05	— 1.10
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	1.60	— 1.65
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. ....	.20	— .21
Glycero-phosphate	—	4.55
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	2.15
Salicylate	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.	3.37 1/2	— 3.45
U. S. P.	3.62 1/2	— 3.87
Manganese Glycero-phos. ....lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	—	4.85
Peroxide .....	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals .....	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake .....	.81	— .86
Small flake .....	.62	— .65
Menthol, Japanese	3.50	— 3.55
*Nominal.		
+Govt. fixed price.		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	—125.00
Bisulphate .....lb.	—1.53
Blue Mass .....lb.	— .95
Powdered .....lb.	— .97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	— .93
50 p.c. ....lb.	—1.30
Calomel, American .....lb.	—2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	—1.84
Powdered, Granular .....lb.	—1.79
Iodide, Green .....lb.	—4.25
Red .....lb.	—4.35
Yellow .....lb.	—4.25
Red Precipitate .....lb.	—2.19
Powdered .....lb.	—2.29
White Precipitate .....lb.	—2.29
Powdered .....lb.	—2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal....	15.00 —17.00
Milk, powdered .....lb.	— .16
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	17 1/2 —19 1/2
Morphine, Acet. bulk .....oz.	—11.80
Sulphate, bulk .....oz.	—11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz.	—15.90
cans .....lb.	— .25
Moss, Iceland .....lb.	— .11
Irish .....lb.	— .13
Musk, pods, Cab .....oz.	12.00 —12.25
Tonquin .....oz.	24.00 —25.00
Gruin Cab .....oz.	18.50 —18.95
Tonquin .....oz.	38.00 —39.00
Druggists .....oz.	—
Synthetic .....lb.	29.90 —30.00
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	— .27
Sulphate .....lb.	— .22
Novocain (See Procaine)....lb.	— .13
Nux Vomica, whole .....lb.	— .14
Powdered .....lb.	— .16
Opium, cases, U.S.P. ....lb.	—22.50
Granular .....lb.	—24.50
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	—24.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50 —1.55
Papain .....lb.	4.70 —5.25
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10 —3.60
Paris Green, kegs .....lb.	— .43
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	0.5 1/2 — .07
Cream White .....lb.	0.7 1/2 — .08
Lily White .....lb.	— .13
Snow White .....lb.	— .15
Phenolphthalein .....lb.	5.50 —6.00
Phosphorus, yellow .....lb.	—
Red .....lb.	1.70 —1.80
Pilocarpine .....oz.	16.00 —20.00
Piperin .....lb.	13.00 —18.00
Poppy Heads .....lb.	— .95
Potassium acetate .....lb.	1.50 —1.55
Bicarb. ....lb.	— .70
Bisulphate .....lb.	— .45
C. P. ....lb.	— .75
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.) ....lb.	1.25 —1.26
Chromate, crystals, yellow,	
tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10 .....lb.	—1.05
Citrate, bulk .....lb.	—1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk .....oz.	—1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk .....lb.	2.15 —2.30
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—1.75
Lactophosphate .....oz.	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.35 —1.90
Salicylate .....lb.	2.00 —3.75
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	1.11 —1.16
Tartrate, powdered .....lb.	1.31 —1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles.....	7.00 —7.50
5 gr. bottles .....lb.	1.50 —1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz.	
tins .....oz.	— .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	— .91
50-oz. tins .....oz.	— .90
25-oz. tins .....oz.	— .52
5-oz. tins .....oz.	— .94
1-oz. tins .....oz.	— .98
Second Hands Java .....oz.	1.00 —1.05
Second hands, American.oz.	1.05 —1.10
*Amsterdam .....oz.	—
*German .....oz.	—
Java .....oz.	—
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—1.05
Sulphate, tins .....lb.	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	7.75 —7.95
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	— .47
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	— .46 1/2
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble....lb.	35.00 —36.00
U. S. P., Insoluble .....lb.	33.00 —34.00
Salicin, bulk .....lb.	29.75 —34.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	—1.50
Sandalwood .....lb.	— .60
Ground .....lb.	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	45.00 —47.50
Powdered .....lb.	46.00 —48.50
Scammony, resin .....lb.	2.95 —3.20
Powdered .....lb.	3.05 —3.30

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

The HANOVER COMPANY

Manufacturing Chemists

72 Cliff Street, New York

Telephone, Beekman 6111

Factories and Laboratories, Newark, N. J.,
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AMMONIUM VALERATE, U. S. P.

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IRON VALERATE, U. S. P.

QUININE VALERATE, U. S. P.

VALERIC ACID

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POTASSIUM CARBONATE

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spot and future

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Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.lb.	— .36
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots.oz.	— .63 1/2
Soap, Castile, white, pure....lb.	— .70
Marseilles, white .....lb.	— .17
Green, pure .....lb.	— .17
Ordinary .....lb.	— .14
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	— .25
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. ....lb.	2.75 —2.90
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. ....lb.	0.04 1/2 — .05
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	— .65
Calcodylate .....oz.	2.50 —3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.	
crystals, c. b. 10 .....lb.	— .30
Granular c. b. 10 .....lb.	— .35
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst. ....lb.	— .67
Granular, U.S.P. ....lb.	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.20 —2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10 —1.15
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	— .390
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....lb.	— .13
Recryst. ....lb.	— .17
Dried .....lb.	— .25
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	— .92
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ....lb.	— .12
Tungstate .....lb.	— .12
Spermaceti, blocks .....lb.	— .27
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ....lb.	— .45
Aromatic, U. S. P. ....lb.	— .47
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ....lb.	— .48
Ether Comp. ....lb.	—1.65
Storax, liquid cases .....lb.	3.60 —4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk .....lb.	— .75
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	— .350
Nitrate .....lb.	— .24
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25 —1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst. ....oz.	—1.80
Acetate .....oz.	—1.80
Nitrate .....oz.	—1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk....oz.	—1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered .....lb.	— .56
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots .....lb.	1.18 —1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	13.00 —14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	16.00 —16.75
Sulphur, bbls. ....100 lbs.	—
Flour com'l bags .....100 lbs.	—2.25
Flowers .....100 lbs.	4.05 —4.25
Tamarinds, bbls. ....lb.	— .10
Kegs .....per keg	4.95 —6.40
Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb.	— .67
U. S. P. ....lb.	— .73 1/2
Terpin Hydrate .....lb.	— .49
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	13.00 —13.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	16.00 —17.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls. ....lb.	— .28
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ....lb.	1.00 —1.05
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.	
*Turpentine, Venice, True ....lb.	4.60 —4.65
Artificial .....lb.	— .07
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	
Vanillin .....oz.	— .80
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist.,	
bbl. ....gal.	1.18 —1.23
Zinc Carbonate .....lb.	— .21
Chloride .....lb.	— .14 1/2
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	— .400
Metallic, C. P. ....lb.	— .45
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. ....lb.	— .34

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c. ....lb.	Nominal
*Glacial .....lb.	1.9 1/2 Gov. pr.
Acetyl-salicylic .....lb.	2.50 —2.75
*Benzoic, from gum .....lb.	—
U. S. P. ex toluol .....lb.	2.90 —3.00
Boric, cryst., bbls .....lb.	13 1/2 — .15
Powdered, bbls .....lb.	13 1/2 — .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. ....lb.	1.45 —1.55
Camphoric .....lb.	4.30 —4.45
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	44 — 44 1/2
1-lb. bottles .....lb.	— .52 1/2
5-lb. bottles .....lb.	— .51
50 to 100-lb. tins .....lb.	— .48
Chromic, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25 —1.50
Chrysophanic .....lb.	6.20 —6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls. ....lb.	— .82
Powdered .....lb.	82 1/2 — .83
Second hands .....lb.	— .92
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....gal.	1.05 —1.15
Formic, 75 p.c., tech .....lb.	36 1/2 — .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	1.55 —1.60
Glycerophosphoric .....lb.	3.45 —3.50
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.550 .....oz.	— .25
Hydrobromic, Conc. ....lb.	2.40 —2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P. ....lb.	— .18
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P. ....lb.	1.20 —1.25
Hydroisocfluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	— .40
20 p.c. tech. ....lb.	— .50
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. ....lb.	—2.50
U. S. P. 10 p.c. ....lb.	— .65
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII .....lb.	2.15 —2.25
U. S. P. IX .....lb.	2.50 —2.60
Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	6.90 —7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys ....lb.	Nominal
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys .....lb.	0.8 1/2 Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic .....lb.	— .20
Oleic, purified .....lb.	— .23
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	— .46
*Picric, kegs .....lb.	—
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy	
U. S. P. ....lb.	— .45
50 p.c. tech. ....lb.	— .35
Pyrogallic, resublimed .....lb.	3.20 —3.45
Crystals, bottles .....lb.	2.70 —2.85
Pyroligneous, purified .....lb.	— .06
Technical .....gal.	— .12
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10 —1.15
Stearic, triple pressed .....lb.	— .26
Sulphuric, C.P. ....lb.	— .07
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks. ....ton	28.00 Gov. pr.
*Sulphurous .....lb.	—
Tannic .....lb.	1.40 —1.50
U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	1.48 —1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	— .86
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	— .85
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.40 —4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter .....lb.	12.75 —13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces....lb.	5.15 —5.40
Free from chlorine .....lb.	5.25 —5.50
Amber, crude .....lb.	2.30 —2.40
Rectified .....lb.	2.50 —2.75
Anise .....lb.	1.10 —1.30
Bay .....lb.	2.75 —3.00
Bergamot .....lb.	5.70 —5.75
Synthetic .....lb.	3.50 —3.75
Bois de Rose .....lb.	4.75 —5.00
Cade .....lb.	1.25 —1.30
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs .....lb.	— .80
Camphor, heavy gravity. ....lb.	— .12
Japanese, white .....lb.	22 1/2 — .23
Caraway, Rectified .....lb.	8.25 —8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech. ....lb.	2.20 —2.30
Lead, Free .....lb.	2.40 —2.45
Redistilled, U. S. P. ....lb.	2.75 —2.80
Cedar Leaf .....lb.	1.20 —1.25
Cedar Wood .....lb.	— .20
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy....lb.	20.50 —22.00
Cinnonella, Ceylon, drums....lb.	— .49
Java .....lb.	— .65
Claves, can .....lb.	3.25 —3.30
Bottles .....lb.	3.35 —3.40
Copaiba .....lb.	— .90
Coriander .....lb.	22.00 —22.75
Cubeb .....lb.	7.75 —7.90
Eucal .....lb.	10.10 —11.50
Erigeron .....lb.	3.00 —3.60
Eucalyptus, Australian .....lb.	— .65
Fennel, sweet .....lb.	4.00 —4.15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Geranium, Rose Algerian ..fb.	10.50	-10.75
Bourbon (Reunion) ..fb.	9.00	-9.50
Turkish ..fb.	4.75	-5.00
Ginger ..fb.	7.75	-7.80
Gingergrass ..fb.	1.25	-1.30
Hemlock ..fb.	12.50	-12.75
Juniper Berries, rect. ....fb.	14.00	-14.25
Twice rect. ....fb.	2.00	-2.15
Wood ..fb.	5.65	-5.75
Lavender Flowers ..fb.	.75	-1.05
Garden ..fb.	1.10	-1.35
Spice ..fb.	1.15	-1.50
Lemon, U.S.P. ....fb.	1.40	-1.50
Lemongrass, Native ..fb.	5.50	-5.75
Limes, Expressed ..fb.	2.25	-2.30
Distilled ..fb.	5.00	-5.10
Linaloe ..fb.	2.40	-2.50
Mace, distilled ..fb.	—	—
*Mustard, natural ..fb.	24.00	-24.25
Artificial ..fb.	80.00	-90.00
Neroli, bigarade ..fb.	90.00	-95.00
Petale ..fb.	24.00	-24.25
Artificial ..fb.	2.40	-2.45
Orange, bitter ..fb.	2.40	-2.50
Sweet, West Indian ..fb.	1.90	-1.95
Italian ..fb.	2.60	-3.00
*Orris Concrete ..oz.	—	-6.00
Organum, Imitation ..fb.	.40	-50
Patchouli ..fb.	30.00	-30.25
Pennyroyal, domestic ..fb.	1.75	-1.85
Imported ..fb.	1.20	-1.30
Peppermint, tins ..fb.	4.70	-5.00
Bottles ..fb.	4.95	-5.45
Bulk ..fb.	4.40	-4.50
Petit Grain, So. America ..fb.	3.50	-3.60
French ..fb.	8.50	-8.65
Pinus Sylvestris ..fb.	—	-6.50
Pumilio ..fb.	—	-6.00
Rose, French ..oz.	—	-28.00
Synthetic, red ..fb.	—	-36.00
Rosemary, French ..fb.	1.10	-1.15
*Safrol ..fb.	.45	-47
Sandalwood, East India ..fb.	13.40	-13.60
Sassafras, natural ..fb.	2.30	-2.40
Artificial ..fb.	.40	-45
Savin ..fb.	7.00	-7.25
Spruce ..fb.	1.10	-1.15
Spearmint ..fb.	3.75	-3.85
Tansy, Amer. ....fb.	3.25	-3.30
Thyme, red, French ..fb.	1.85	-2.00
White, French ..fb.	2.00	-2.10
*Wine, Ethereal, light ..fb.	—	—
Wintergreen, leaves, true ..fb.	5.00	-5.10
Birch, Sweet ..fb.	4.00	-4.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk ..fb.	.85	-90
Wormseed ..fb.	—	-12.00
Wormwood, Dom. ....fb.	4.55	-4.80
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon ..fb.	15.00	-15.50
Manila ..fb.	40.00	-41.00
Artificial ..fb.	10.00	-10.50

OLIORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern) ..fb.	17.50	-18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles ..fb.	4.50	-5.50
Cubeb ..fb.	7.00	-7.25
Ginger ..fb.	3.50	-3.60
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) ..fb.	6.75	-7.50
*Pepper, black ..fb.	—	-7.00
Malefern ..fb.	12.00	-12.25
Mullein (so-called) ..fb.	5.00	-5.20
Orris, domestic ..fb.	4.00	-4.50
Imported ..fb.	—	-20.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAWS

Copaiba, Para ..fb.	.60	- .63
South American ..fb.	.79	- .82
Fir, Canada ..gal.	5.90	- 6.00
Oregon ..gal.	1.72	- 1.75
Peru ..fb.	3.30	- 3.40
Tolu ..fb.	1.00	- 1.05

BARKS

Angostura ..fb.	.38	- .39
Basswood Bark, pressed ..fb.	.18	- .21
Blackhaw, of root ..fb.	.33	- .39
of Tree ..fb.	.21	- .22
Buckthorn ..fb.	.22	- .23
Calisaya ..fb.	.74	- .79
Cascara Sagrada ..fb.	.20	- .23
Cascarilla, quills ..fb.	.11 1/2	- .13 1/2
Siftings ..fb.	.09	- .10
Chestnut ..fb.	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—

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Cinchona, red quills ..fb.	.89	- 1.20
Broken ..fb.	.84	- .95
*Yellow "quills" ..fb.	—	—
*Broken ..fb.	.74	- .81
*Loxa, pale, ba. ....fb.	—	—
*Powdered, boxes ..fb.	—	—
*Maracabo, yellow, powd. ..fb.	.12	- .14
Condurango ..fb.	.13	- .14
Cotton Root ..fb.	.50	- .52
Cramp (true) ..fb.	.11	- .12
Cramp (so-called) ..fb.	.08 1/2	- .10
Dogwood, Jamaica ..fb.	.09 1/2	- .10
Elm, grinding ..fb.	.17 1/2	- .19 1/2
Select bbls. ....fb.	.08	- .10
Ordinary ..fb.	.07	- .07 1/2
Hemlock ..fb.	.09 1/2	- .10 1/2
Lemon Peel ..fb.	.22	- .23
Mezereum ..fb.	.06 1/2	- .07
Oak, red ..fb.	.04 1/2	- .05
White ..fb.	.05 1/2	- .06
Orange Peel, bitter ..fb.	.11	- .11 1/2
Malaga, sweet ..fb.	.12 1/2	- .13
Trieste, sweet ..fb.	.13 1/2	- .14 1/2
Prickly Ash, Southern ..fb.	.14 1/2	- .16
Northern ..fb.	.39	- .42
Pomegranate of Root ..fb.	.30 1/2	- .31
*Quebracho ..fb.	.13	- .14
Sassafras, ordinary ..fb.	.18	- .19
Select ..fb.	.69	- .75
Simaruba ..fb.	.16	- .18
*Soap, whole ..fb.	.18	- .19
Cut ..fb.	.15	- .16
Crushed ..fb.	.41	- .43
Wahoo, of Root ..fb.	.19 1/2	- .20 1/2
of Tree ..fb.	.07	- .08
Willow, Black ..fb.	.15	- .15 1/2
White ..fb.	.07	- .08
White Pine ..fb.	.04	- .04 1/2
White Poplar ..fb.	.09	- .16
Wild Cherry ..fb.	.06	- .06 1/2
Witch Hazel ..fb.	—	—

BEANS

Calabar ..fb.	.59	- .62
St. Ignatius ..fb.	.23	- .24
St. John's Bread ..fb.	.30	- .32
Tonka, Angostura ..fb.	1.00	- 1.10
Para ..fb.	.65	- .68
Surinam ..fb.	.69	- .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole ..fb.	4.45	- 5.90
Cuts ..fb.	2.95	- 3.15
Bourbon ..fb.	2.20	- 3.00
South American ..fb.	2.95	- 3.20
Tahiti, White Label ..fb.	1.55	- 1.60
Green Label ..fb.	—	- 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary ..fb.	1.22	- 1.25
*XX ..fb.	1.27	- 1.30
Powdered ..fb.	1.37	- 1.40
Fish ..fb.	.35	- .40
Horse, Nettle, dry ..fb.	.72	- .90
Juniper ..fb.	.08	- .09
Laurel ..fb.	.07 1/2	- .08 1/2
Poke ..fb.	.11	- .12
Prickly Ash ..fb.	.11	- .12
Saw Palmetto ..fb.	.13	- .14
Sloe ..fb.	.48	- .52
Sumac ..fb.	.05	- .06

*Nominal.

FLOWERS

Arnica ..fb.	.91	- .95
Powdered ..fb.	1.10	- 1.15
Borage ..fb.	.59	- .69
Calendula ..fb.	3.50	- 4.00
Chamomile, German ..fb.	—	—
*Hungarian type ..fb.	.48	- .55
Roman ..fb.	.99	- 1.08
Spanish ..fb.	.42	- .50
Clover Tops ..fb.	.22	- .23
Dogwood ..fb.	.15	- .16
Elder ..fb.	.29	- .31
Insect, open ..fb.	.29	- .33
Closed ..fb.	.38	- .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems ..fb.	.32	- .34
Powd. Flowers ..fb.	.34	- .36
*Koussou ..fb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary ..fb.	.19	- .23
Select ..fb.	.30	- .34
Linden, with leaves ..fb.	.33	- .35
Without leaves ..fb.	.47	- .49
Malva, blue ..fb.	3.05	- 3.10
Black ..fb.	.40	- .45
Mullein ..fb.	1.75	- 1.85
Orange ..fb.	1.95	- 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy ..fb.	.05 1/2	- .06
Poppy, red ..fb.	.95	- .98
Rosemary ..fb.	.68	- .69
Saffron, American ..fb.	.39	- .42
Valencia ..fb.	15.95	- 16.40
Tilia (see Linden)	—	—

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados ..fb.	1.08	- 1.13
Cape ..fb.	1.84 1/2	- .19
Curacao, cases ..fb.	.09	- .09 1/2
Socotrine, whole ..fb.	.74	- .79
Powdered ..fb.	.78	- .85
Ammoniac, tears ..fb.	1.42	- 1.47
Powdered ..fb.	1.47	- 1.50
Arabic, firsts ..fb.	.49	- .50
*Seconds ..fb.	—	—
Sorts Amber ..fb.	.28	- .30
Powdered ..fb.	.33	- .35
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. ..fb.	1.80	- 2.00
Powdered, U.S.P. ....fb.	2.00	- 2.25
Benzoins, Siam ..fb.	1.35	- 1.50
Sumatra ..fb.	.33	- .42
Catechu ..fb.	.20	- .23
*Chicle, Mexican ..fb.	1.00	- 1.15
Damar Batavia, No. 1 ..fb.	.29	- .30
Euphorbium ..fb.	.22	- .25
Powdered ..fb.	.27	- .30
Galbanum ..fb.	1.35	- 1.45
Gamboge ..fb.	1.80	- 1.85
Guaiac ..fb.	1.25	- 1.30
Hemlock ..fb.	.80	- .90
Kauri No. 1 ..fb.	.53	- .55
Kino ..fb.	.49	- .59
Mastic ..fb.	1.45	- 1.50
Myrrh, Select ..fb.	.65	- .70
Sorts ..fb.	.50	- .55
Siftings ..fb.	.43	- .49
Olibanum, siftings ..fb.	.13	- .14
Tears ..fb.	.15	- .17
Sandarac ..fb.	.71	- .72
*Senegal, picked ..fb.	.34	- .39
Sorts ..fb.	.28	- .30
Spruce ..fb.	.63	- .72
Thus, per bbl. ....280-lb.	13.00	- 13.80
*Tragacanth, Aleppo first ..fb.	2.75	- 2.90
*Seconds ..fb.	2.50	- 3.20
*Thirds ..fb.	2.75	- 2.95
*Turkey, firsts ..fb.	—	—
*Seconds ..fb.	—	—
*Thirds ..fb.	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite ..fb.	.34	- .40
Balmory ..fb.	.10	- .12
Bay, true ..fb.	—	—
Belladonna ..fb.	1.25	- 1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops ..fb.	.17	- .19
Buchu, short ..fb.	—	- 1.45
Long ..fb.	1.50	- 1.55
Cannabis, true, imported ..fb.	3.45	- 3.55
American ..fb.	.32	- .40
Catnip ..fb.	.08	- .10
Chestnut ..fb.	.05	- .06
Chiretta ..fb.	.45	- .48
*Coca, Huancu ..fb.	—	—
*Truxillo ..fb.	—	—
Coltsfoot ..fb.	.19	- .21
*Conium ..fb.	—	—
Corn Silk ..fb.	.10	- .10 1/2
Damiana ..fb.	.17	- .19
Deer Tongue ..fb.	.23	- .24

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.44	—	.48
Imported	lb.	.51	—	.52
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	—	.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	—	.19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09½	—	.11½
Henbane, German	lb.	—	—	—
Russian	lb.	1.40	—	1.90
Domestic	lb.	1.30	—	2.05
Henna	lb.	.30	—	.31
Horehound	lb.	.22	—	.23
Jaborandi	lb.	.28	—	.30
Laurel	lb.	.12½	—	.12¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.09	—	.10
Liverwort	lb.	.29	—	.34
Lobelia	lb.	.08	—	.10
Matico	lb.	.30	—	.32
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—	—
*French	lb.	—	—	—
Motherwort herb	lb.	—	—	.15
Patoulli	lb.	.74	—	.81
Pennyroyal	lb.	.17	—	.19
Peppermint, American	lb.	.29	—	.32
Pichi	lb.	.09½	—	.11½
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.32	—	.34
Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
*Pulsatilla	lb.	6.45	—	6.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	—	.09
Rose, red	lb.	1.23	—	1.29
Rosemary	lb.	.13	—	.14
Rue	lb.	.45	—	.50
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—
*Grinding	lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.23½	—	.23¾
Spanish	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Savory	lb.	.25	—	.26
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.16	—	1.19
Half Leaf	lb.	.83	—	.90
Siftings	lb.	.38	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	—	.19
Pods	lb.	.37	—	.19
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.15½	—	.17½
Spearmint American	lb.	.19½	—	.20½
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	—	.30
Stramonium	lb.	.21	—	.22
Tansy	lb.	.09	—	.11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	—	.11½
French	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.21	—	.24
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.26	—	.30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	—	.07½

ROOTS

Aconite, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.55
German	lb.	—	—	—
*Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	2.20	—	2.40
Althea, cut	lb.	.75	—	.80
Whole	lb.	.33	—	.35
Angelica American	lb.	.43	—	.45
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.80	—	.95
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24	—	.25
Bermuda	lb.	.54	—	.59
St. Vincent	lb.	.39	—	.44
Bambo Brier	lb.	.05	—	.06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	—	.10
Belladonna	lb.	2.22	—	2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.30	—	2.70
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.19	—	.20
Beth	lb.	.12	—	.14
Blood	lb.	.31	—	.34
Blueflag	lb.	.29	—	.30
Bryonia	lb.	.29	—	.30
*Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	—	.20
American	lb.	.18	—	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	—	—	1.35
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.15	—	.16
Cobosh, black	lb.	.11	—	.12
Blue	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	—	2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.22	—	.23
Comfrey	lb.	.20	—	.22
Culver's	lb.	.14	—	.15
Cranesbill see Geranium.	lb.	—	—	—
Dandelion, English	lb.	.29	—	.30
American	lb.	.29	—	.31
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.42	—	.45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.30	—	.32
Echinacea	lb.	.28	—	.29
Elecampane	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Galangal	lb.	.28	—	.27
Gelsemium	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Gentian	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.22
Geranium	lb.	.06	—	.07

*Nominal.

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Ibero-American Export Co.,

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OFFER

Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	—	.17
Bleached	lb.	.24	—	.25
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	—	—
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	—	—
Northwestern	lb.	13.00	—	15.00
Southern	lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.40	—	5.60
Powdered	lb.	5.80	—	6.10
Hellebore, Black	lb.	.95	—	1.00
White, Domestic	lb.	.21½	—	.22
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.28
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.25	—	3.30
Powdered	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Rio	lb.	3.15	—	3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.70
Kava Kava	lb.	.17½	—	.19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.73	—	.79
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.74	—	.75
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.30	—	.31
Selected	lb.	.31	—	.33
Powdered	lb.	.32	—	.34
*Lavage, American	lb.	.73	—	.75
Manaca	lb.	.26	—	.27
Mandrake	lb.	.10	—	.11
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.90	—	2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.25	—	.26
Verona	lb.	.23	—	.24
Finger	lb.	1.95	—	2.05
Pareira Brava	lb.	.32	—	.33
Pellitory	lb.	.28	—	.30
Pink, true	lb.	.41	—	.42
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.05	—	.06
Rhatany	lb.	.13	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.82	—	.90
Chips	lb.	.62	—	.65
Cuts	lb.	.75	—	2.50
High Dried	lb.	.62	—	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.78	—	.81
American	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mexican	lb.	.65	—	.75
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Southern	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	—	.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.17	—	.20
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada natural	lb.	.34	—	.38
Stripped	lb.	.45	—	.50
Spikenard	lb.	.28	—	.30
Squill, white	lb.	.13	—	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Stone	lb.	.09	—	.10
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
China	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Madras	lb.	.12½	—	.12¾
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.44	—	.47
True (Alettris)	lb.	.45	—	.49
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese	lb.	1.10	—	1.12
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	—	.14
Domestic	lb.	.28	—	.30
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	—	.11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.26	—	.26½
Star	lb.	.26	—	.26½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.15½	—	.16
South American	lb.	.16	—	.16½

*Nominal.

Caraway, African	lb.	.55	—	.55½
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Cardamoms, fair bleached	lb.	.80	—	.85
Celery	lb.	.43	—	.44
Colchicum	lb.	3.70	—	3.80
Conium	lb.	.39	—	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Natural	lb.	.17½	—	.19
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18½	—	.19½
Malta	lb.	.11½	—	.11¾
Morocco	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Dill	lb.	.16½	—	.16¾
Fennel, French	lb.	—	—	—
*German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—	18.75
Ground	lb.	.10½	—	.11½
Foenugreek	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06½	—	.067½
*Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Larkspur	lb.	.32½	—	.33
Lobelia	lb.	.29½	—	.30½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—	—
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15½	—	.16
California, brown	lb.	.21	—	.21½
Chinese	lb.	.11½	—	.11¾
English, yellow	lb.	.19½	—	.20½
Parsley	lb.	—	—	—
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Russian blue	lb.	.78	—	.79
Indian	lb.	.39	—	.40
Quince	lb.	1.14	—	1.24
Rape, English	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Stabadilla	lb.	.11	—	.12
Stramonium	lb.	.44	—	.49
*Straphanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Kombe	lb.	1.88	—	2.00
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07	—	.07½
South American	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Worm, American	lb.	.07	—	.08
Levant	lb.	.83	—	.88

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.20	—	.21
Japan	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.30	—	.31
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Saigon genuine	lb.	.57	—	.58
Cassia Buds	lb.	.27	—	.28
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Mombasa	lb.	.28½	—	.29
Cilnannam, Ceylon	lb.	.29	—	.31
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.61	—	.62
Zanzibar	lb.	.46½	—	.47
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	—	.20
Java, white good	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Japan	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.50	—	.51
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46½	—	.47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.38	—	.39
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.26½	—	.27
White	lb.	.32½	—	.33
Pimento	lb.	.08	—	.08½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.35	—	.36
Bees, Yellow, crude	lb.	.42	—	.43
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	—	.45
White	lb.	.63	—	.64
Candelilla	lb.	.54	—	.55
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.95	—	.96
No. 1	lb.	.93	—	.94
No. 2	lb.	.87	—	.89
No. 3	lb.	.74	—	.75
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	—	.17
White	lb.	.18	—	.20
Japan	lb.	.23	—	.24
Montan, crude	lb.	.34	—	.36
Bleached	lb.	.55	—	.56
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.34	—	.35
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stearic Acid—	lb.	—	—	—
Single pressed	lb.	.22	—	.23½
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	—	.24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25½	—	.26

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c. ....lb.	.17	—	.17%
56 p.c. ....lb.	.28 1/4	—	.29
70 p.c. ....lb.	.45	—	.46
*80 p.c. ....lb.	.43 1/4	—	.43 1/4
*Glacial Gov. pr. ....lb.	.19 1/4	Gov. pr.	
Alum, ammonia, lump ....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.05 1/4
Ground ....lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Powdered ....lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06
Chrome ....lb.	.20 1/2	—	.21 1/4
Potash lump ....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Ground ....lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Alum, Potash, Powdered ....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Soda, Ground ....100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminium chloride, liq. ....lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Sulph., high grade ....lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04
Low grade ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03
Aluminium hydrate light ....lb.	.17	—	.17 1/4
Heavy ....lb.	.11	—	.12 1/4
Arsenic, white ....lb.	.09 1/4	—	.17
Red ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous ....lb.	.38	—	.43
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. lb.	—	—	.08 1/4
*20 deg. carboys ....lb.	—	—	—
*18 deg. carboys ....lb.	—	—	—
*16 deg. carboys ....lb.	—	—	—
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. ....lb.	.19	—	.21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray ....lb.	.22 1/4	—	.23 1/4
Granulated, white ....lb.	.22 1/4	—	.23
Lump ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Sulphate, foreign ....100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.50
Domestic ....100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—
65 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—
47 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry ....lb.	.05	—	.05 1/4
Barium, chloride ....ton	25.00	—	100.00
Dioxide ....lb.	.88	—	.90
Nitrate ....lb.	.11 1/4	—	.12 1/4
Barytes, coated, white ....ton	31.00	—	38.00
Off color ....ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. ....lb.	.02 1/2	—	.04 1/4
*Calcium Acetate, ....100 lbs.	—	—	4.00
Carbide ....ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate ....ton	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	24.00	—	26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	30.00	—	34.00
Solid, second hands ....ton	40.00	—	45.00
Gran. second hands ....ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Carbon tetrachloride ....lb.	.29	—	.31
Copper Carbonate ....lb.	.32	—	.34
Subacetate (Verdigris) ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. ....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Second hands ....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Powdered ....lb.	.10 1/4	—	.11 1/4
Copperas, f.o.b. works. ....100 lbs.	1.95	—	2.20
Fusel Oil, crude ....gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined ....gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls. ....lb.	—	—	.05
48 p.c. in carboys ....lb.	—	—	.09
52 p.c. in carboys ....lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar ....lb.	.15 1/4	—	.16 1/4
Broken Cakes ....lb.	.16	—	.16 1/4
Granulated ....lb.	.17 1/4	—	.18 1/4
Arsenate, powdered ....lb.	.31	—	.33
Paste ....lb.	.15	—	.17
*Nitrate ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/4
Foreign ....lb.	—	—	—
Red, American ....lb.	—	—	.10 1/4
Sulphate, basic ....lb.	—	—	.08 1/4
White, Basic Carb. Amer. dry ....lb.	—	—	.09 1/4
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over ....lb.	—	—	.10 1/4
English ....lb.	—	—	—
Lime, hydrate ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Sulphur solution ....gal.	.15	—	.19 1/4
Magnesium, f.o.b. Cal. ....lb.	42.00	—	44.00
f. o. b. N. Y. ....lb.	65.00	—	70.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.02 1/4
20 deg. carboys ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.02 1/4
22 deg. carboys ....lb.	.02 1/4	—	.02 1/4
Nickel ....lb.	.60	—	.70
Salts, single ....lb.	.14	—	.15
double ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys ....lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 1/2
38 deg. carboys ....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
40 deg. carboys ....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
42 deg. carboys ....lb.	.08 1/4	Gov. pr.	
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	—	.05 1/4
38 deg. carboyslb.	—	—	.05 1/4
40 deg. carboyslb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboyslb.	—	—	.06 1/4

*Nominal.

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Prussiate of Potash!

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 San Francisco Los Angeles

Phosphorus, redlb.	1.15	—	1.20
Yellowlb.	1.35	—	1.40
Plaster of Parisbbl.	1.50	—	1.76
True Dental ....bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92 ....lb.	.74 1/4	—	.76 1/4
Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.45	—	.45 1/4
Carbonate, calc. ....lb.	.45	—	.45 1/4
Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.40	—	.41 1/4
Powdered ....lb.	.38	—	.38 1/4
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	350.00	—	370.00
Prussiate, red ....lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Yellow ....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Saltpetre, Granulated ....lb.	.27 1/4	—	.27 1/4
Refined ....lb.	.31 1/4	—	.31 1/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	2.60	—	2.80
In bbls. ....100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.15
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.	4.15	—	4.35
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	5.75	—	6.10
Sodium Bichromate ....lb.	.24 1/4	—	.26
Bisulphate ....lb.	—	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Chlorate ....lb.	.24 1/4	—	.25 1/4
Cyanide ....lb.	.38 1/4	—	.40
Hyposulphite, bbls. ....100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Kegs ....100 lbs.	2.40	—	2.60
*Nitrate, tech. ....lb.	—	—	4.10
Refined ....lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Nitrite ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Prussiate, Yellow ....lb.	.52	—	.53
Silicate, 60 p.c. ....100 lbs.	6.00	—	6.30
40 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.40	—	2.60
Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100 lbs.	2.25	—	3.00
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. ....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09
40 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.60
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—
*f. o. b. Baltimore ....ton	—	—	—
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....ton	18.00	Gov. pr.	
66 deg. f.o.b. wks. ....ton	28.00	Gov. pr.	
Oleum, f.o.b. wks. ....ton	32.00	Gov. pr.	
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.	Nominal	—	—
Tin, bichloride ....lb.	Nominal	—	—

*Nominal.

Zinc, carbonate ....lb.	.22	—	.24
Chloride ....lb.	.15 1/4	—	.16
Oxide ....lb.	.13 1/4	—	.18
Sulphate ....lb.	.05	—	.05 1/4

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P. ....gal.	.24 1/2	—	.26
(90 p.c.) ....gal.	.28 1/2	—	.30 1/2
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. gal.	1.15	—	1.25
50 p.c. ....lb.	.75	—	.85
25 p.c. ....lb.	.40	—	.45
Cresol, U. S. P. ....lb.	.19	—	.21
Cresote oil, 25 p.c. ....gal.	.38	—	.45
Dip. oil, 20 p.c. ....gal.	.40	—	.50
Naphthalene, balls ....lb.	.10 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Flake ....lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Phenol ....lb.	.44	—	.44 1/4
Pitch, various grades ....ton	10.00	—	20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite gal.	.19 1/2	—	.23 1/2
Crude heavy ....gal.	1.14	—	.17
*Tolual, pure ....gal.	1.50	—	1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c. ....gal.	1.50	—	1.55
Xylol, pure water white ....gal.	.45	—	.55

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic ....lb.	2.70	—	2.90
*Acid Benzoic Crude ....lb.	Nominal	—	—
Acid H. ....lb.	3.25	—	3.40
Acid Metanilic ....lb.	—	—	—
Acid Naphthionic, Crude ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Refined ....lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude ....lb.	.31	—	.33
Refined ....lb.	.42	—	.44
p-Amidophenol Base ....lb.	3.80	—	4.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride ....lb.	4.15	—	4.30
Aminoazobenzene ....lb.	—	—	—
Aniline Oil, drums extra ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Aniline Salts ....lb.	.43	—	.45
Aniline for red ....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.) ....lb.	.85	—	.90
Antraquinone ....lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Benzaldehyde ....lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Benzenide Base ....lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Benzenide Sulphate ....lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Benzonate of Soda ....lb.	2.80	—	2.95
Benzochloride ....lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Diamidophenol ....lb.	7.50	—	8.00
*Dianisidine ....lb.	—	—	—
Dichlorobenzol ....lb.	.35	—	.40
*Dichlorobenzol ....lb.	.15	—	.16
p-Dichlorobenzol ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Diethylaniline ....lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Dimethylaniline ....lb.	.76	—	.80
Dinitrobenzol ....lb.	.35	—	.37
m-Dinitrobenzene ....lb.	.45	—	.56
Dinitrochlorobenzene ....lb.	4.00 1/4	—	4.00 1/4
Dinitrochlorobenzol ....lb.	.44	—	.75
Dinitrophenol ....lb.	.54 1/2	—	.57
*Dinitrotolual ....lb.	.60	—	.62
Diphenylamine ....lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Dioxynaphthalene ....lb.	—	—	—
"G" Salt ....lb.	.85	—	.95
Hydrazobenzene ....lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Induline ....lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Methylantraquinone ....lb.	—	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol ....lb.	.48	—	.52
Monothylaniline ....lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Naphthalenediamine ....lb.	—	—	—
a-Naphthol ....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
b-Naphthol, Technical ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Sublimed ....lb.	.85	—	.90
a-Naphthylamine ....lb.	.61	—	.63
b-Naphthylamine ....lb.	1.65	—	1.75
p-Nitraniline ....lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Nitrobenzene ....lb.	.20	—	.22
*Nitrochlorobenzol ....lb.	.50	—	.56
Nitronaphthalene ....lb.	.44	—	.65
p-Nitrotolual ....lb.	1.65	—	1.85
p-Nitrotolual ....lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Nitrotolual ....lb.	.55	—	.65
o-Nitrotolual ....lb.	.75	—	.80
m-Phenylenediamine ....lb.	3.00	—	3.40
p-Phenylenediamine ....lb.	4.00	—	4.20
Phthalic Anhydride ....lb.	3.80	—	4.25
Pseudo-Camol ....lb.	—	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U. S. P. ....lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Resorcin, Technical ....lb.	5.75	—	7.25
Tetranitromethylaniline ....lb.	—	—	2.50
Tolidin ....lb.	2.55	—	3.00

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.05	— 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	— .80
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	— 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste ..	lb.	10.00	— 11.50
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	— 12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	14.00	— 15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	—	—
Benzo Purpurine 10 B	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Benzo Purpurine 4 B	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Chrysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	11.00	— 12.50
Congo Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	— 13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.50	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.60	— 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	— 20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	11.50	— 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.40	— 3.10
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	8.50	— 10.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline Base	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported ..	lb.	11.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals ..	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered ..	lb.	5.00	— 6.50
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.30	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.10	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, apts. sol.	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue ..	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	— 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Prinuline, Dom.	lb.	5.0	— 6.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	80.00	— 85.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	— 13.00

* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORKAniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Black E.S. standard ..	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.15
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.10	— 3.65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.12	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan ..	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	9.50	— 11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYEESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.1134	— .1234
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.2674	— .2974
Nutzgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.3374	— .3474
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
China	lb.	.09	— .1074
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.1134	— .1234
*Aleppey	lb.	—	—
Pubna	lb.	.1074	— .1174

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	lb.	44.00	— 55.00
Chips	lb.	.0374	— .0574
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood, sticks	lb.	50.00	— 55.00
Chips	lb.	.0374	— .0574
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.1574	— .1774
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.2374	— .2574
Liquid	lb.	.14	— .1474
Tablet	lb.	.1374	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
*English	lb.	—	—
*Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.2774	— .2874
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.1374	— .15
Gall	lb.	.29	— .30
Hematin Extract	lb.	.13	— .14
Crystals	lb.	.21	— .23
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.21	— .22
Crystals	lb.	.21	— .26
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.1274	— .1374
Contract	lb.	.1074	— .1074
Osage Orange— Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—

* Nominal.

Quebracho, see tanning.
Quercitron, 51 deg. lia. lb. .07 — .0774
Sumac, see tanning.

MISCELLANEOUS DYEESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Blood, imported	lb.	.50	— .95
Domestic	lb.	.65	— .70
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.1374	— .1474

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	— 150.00
Divi Divi	ton	84.00	— 86.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	— 62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	— 50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	65.00	— 65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton	—	— 17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	97.00	— 100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	— 73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	— 64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbl.	lb.	.0274	— .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbl.	lb.	.03	— .0374
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.1674	— .17
Common	lb.	.2474	— .2574
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.3474	— .3574
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .20
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.0374	— .0474
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .0374
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.0174	— .0274
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan lb.	lb.	Nominal	—
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.11	— .12
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan lb.	lb.	.0374	— .0474
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.0674	— .07
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .0774
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.1374	— .16
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .0174
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .1074
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.35	— 1.38
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	90.00	— 92.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	— 150.00
Degras, American	lb.	.2374	— .2474
*English	lb.	—	—
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	.26	— .29
Horse	lb.	.17	— .18
No. 2	gal.	1.37	— 1.49
Lard, prime winter	gal.	—	— 2.25
Off prime	gal.	1.69	— 1.74
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.55	— 1.56
No. 1	gal.	1.43	— 1.45
No. 2	gal.	1.41	— 1.43
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.33	— 1.35
White, bleached, wintergal.	gal.	1.35	— 1.37
Northern, crude	gal.	1.12	— 1.13
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.12	— 1.13
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.45	— 3.50
30 deg. cold test	gal.	3.00	— 3.05
40 deg. cold test	gal.	2.95	— 3.00
Dark	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Oleo Oil	gal.	.22	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	—
*Jaw	gal.	—	— 20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16	— .1674
Saponified	lb.	.1674	— .1774
*Sod Oil	lb.	—	—

* Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Sperm bleached winter	2.23	- 2.25
38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.18
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.21
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	21
Double pressed	lb.	22
*Triple pressed	lb.	25
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.57
*Prime	gal.	1.52
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.52

VEGETABLE OILS

Almond, sweet	lb.	1.60	- 1.75
Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	29	- 30
Cases	lb.	30	- 31
No. 3	lb.	28½	- 29
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	17¼	- 17½
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	16¼	- 17
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	18	- 18½
Tanks	lb.	18	- 18½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	21.47	- 21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	17¾	- 18
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	- 17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	21	- 21½
*White	lb.	—	-
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	-
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.85	- 1.88
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.88	- 1.90
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.90	- 1.92
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.88	- 1.94
*Olive, denatured	gal.	4.30	- 4.50
*Foots	lb.	42	- 44½
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	-
Benin	lb.	—	-
Niger	lb.	—	-
*Palm-Kernel, domestic	lb.	18	- 18½
*Imported	lb.	—	-
Peach Kernel	lb.	40	- 42½
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	20	- 21
*Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36½	- 1.38
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	-
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	-
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbls.	gal.	1.70	- 1.80
*Blown	gal.	1.85	- 2.00
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	-
Second	gal.	42	- 45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	-
*Imported	gal.	—	-
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	18½	- 18¾
*Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	—	-
Commercial	lb.	—	-

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity				
25-30 cold test	gal.	24	—	25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	24	—	25
Summer	gal.	24	—	25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	45	—	50
Dark, filtered	gal.	38½	—	42
Extra cold test	gal.	65	—	70
Dark steam, refined	gal.	27	—	31
Neutral, white, 29 grav. gal.			—	50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.			35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	85	—	90
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	39¼	—	40½
905 sp. gr.	gal.	36	—	38
Red Paraffin	gal.	32	—	38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	40	—	47
No. 200	gal.	36½	—	39½
No. 100	gal.	35	—	36
No. 110	gal.	33	—	34

*Nominal.

PRICE OF SILVER FIXED

The Treasury Department has fixed the maximum price of silver at \$1.01½ per fine ounce. Export licenses for silver will be granted by the Federal Reserve Board only for essential civil or military purposes, and on condition that the maximum price is not exceeded by the purchaser. This establishes a world price for silver, most of which now is being supplied by the United States.

Within the last three months, the Government has melted down about 100,000,000 silver dollars and exported most of this to India, China and Japan for coinage purposes. Since the law under which this was done specifies that the Government shall pay \$1 per ounce for silver to replace these melted dollars,

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carlots ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.65	- .66
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.60	- .62
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled bbls.	lb.	.55	- .57
*Pitch, prime	200-lb bbl.	6.25	- 6.30
*Rosin, com., to g'd.	80 bbl.	11.95	- 12.00
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbls.	13.50	- 13.60

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.84	- .85
*Diamond 'I'	lb.	—	-
V. S. O.	lb.	.84	- .85
Fine Orange	lb.	.75	- .80
Second Orange	lb.	.70	- .73
T. N.	lb.	.67	- .68
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.67	- .68
Button	lb.	.77	- .78
Regular, bleached	lb.	.65	- .66
Bone, dry	lb.	.70	- .71

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	- 53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	—	-
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	- 47.50
Columbia	—	- 48.50
New Orleans	ton	—
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00 - 40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00 - 42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	51.00 - 52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	52.00 - 53.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.12	- .12½
Caracas	lb.	.12	- .13
Hayti	lb.	.10¼	- .10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.22	- .23
Trinidad	lb.	.12	- .12½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.	—	-
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.08 - .08½
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.19½ - .20½
Starch Corn	lb.	.05½ - .06¼
Pearl, Globe	lb.	.06 - .06½
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.18½ - .20½
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.14½ - .15½

\$REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar. Fed. War	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ne
Powdered	7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65	
XXXX	7.70 7.70 7.70 7.70	
Confectioners A	7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40	
Standard Gran.	7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55	
*Nominal.		

§Prices fixed by Government.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.99	- 1.00
Light, strained	gal.	1.28	- 1.30
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.33	- 1.35
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.35	- 1.37
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.45	- 3.50
30 deg., cold test	gal.	3.00	- 3.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95	- 3.00
Dark	gal.	1.50	- 1.60
Prime	gal.	1.95	- 2.00
ed, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16	- .16½
Saponified	lb.	.16½	- .17¼
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.21	- .22
Double pressed	lb.	.22	- .23

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	29	- 30
No. 3	lb.	28½	- 29
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	17¼	- 17½
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	16¼	- 16½
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	18½	- 19
Tanks	lb.	16¼	- 17½
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	17¾	- 18
Refined, barrels	lb.	21.47	- 21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills in tanks	lb.	—	- 17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	21	- 21½
*White	gal.	—	-
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	-
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.85	- 1.88
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.88	- 1.90
*Olive, denatured	gal.	4.30	- 4.50
Foots	lb.	42	- 44½
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	—	- 45
*Niger	lb.	—	-
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	18	- 18½
Peanut, edible	lb.	20	- 21
*Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36½	- 1.38
*Pine, white steam	gal.	—	-
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	-
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	18½	- 18¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWES

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	18½	- 18¾
Yellow	lb.	16	- 16½
House	lb.	15½	- 16¼
Brown	lb.	15	- 15½
Lard, City	lb.	26¼	- 26½
Compound	lb.	22½	- 23¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	28½	- 29
Oleo	lb.	20¼	- 20½
Tallow, edible	lb.	19	- 19½
City prime	lb.	17½	- 18
Choice Country	lb.	18	- 18½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	19¼	- 19½
City Fancy	lb.	—	- 19
Prime Packers	lb.	18½	- 18¾
Grease, Choice White	lb.	18¼	- 18½
"A" White	lb.	17¾	- 18
"B" White	lb.	17	- 17½
Yellow	lb.	16¼	- 16½
Brown	lb.	14½	- 15
Bone	lb.	12	- 13
House	lb.	15	- 15½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	20½	- 20¾
Lard, city steam	lb.	26	- 26½

*Nominal.

†Buyers' Tanks.

the Government found it necessary to sell its own stocks at 1½c above the purchase price. Recently some purchasers have been bidding as much as \$1.02 for silver to be exported, necessitating action to stabilize the price.

One condition for the sale of silver by the Government now, is that the purchaser shall not pay more than the standard price of \$1.01½ in markets outside of the United States.

Exports of matches from Japan to the United States during the first four months of 1918 were 1,286,556 gross, against 701,891 in the same time last year and 271,389 gross in 1916.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from August 17 to August 24—Exports for month of June

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
36,900 pounds
ARSENIC—
111,237 pounds
BARKS—
7,927 pounds various
BEANS—
2,601 pounds vanilla
21 bushels castor
2,067 bushels castor
15 bushels castor
BISMUTH—
4,189 pounds
CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
21,917 pounds
COPRA—
1,096,670 pounds copra
297,000 pounds copra
CUTTLEFISH BONES—
12,000 pounds
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
13,008 pounds gambier
38 tons mangrove
15,094 pounds natural indigo
160,200 pounds gambier
ESSENTIAL OILS—
1,000 pounds various
700 pounds various
400 pounds rosemary
300 pounds rosemary
FLOWERS—
7,400 pounds linden
105 pounds chamomile
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
556 pounds
GUMS—
146,380 pounds chicle
HONEY—
80 gallons
LACTARENE—
5,481 pounds
LEAVES—
62,500 pounds coca
26,200 pounds thyme
66,500 pounds sage
125,200 pounds sage

LEECHES—
100 pounds bloodsuckers
150 pounds bloodsuckers
MED. AND DRUG PREP—
550 pounds medicine
350 pounds medicine
150 pounds medicine
OILS—
10 gallons coconut
8,605 pounds palm kernel
330 gallons peanut
65 pounds lemon
9,500 gallons castor
970 tons coconut oil, in bulk
7,500 pounds citronella
OPIUM—
1,566 pounds
1 pound
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
4,000 pounds
POTASSIUM SALTS—
2,620 pounds various
QUININE SULPHATE—
5,904 ounces
ROOT—
67,648 pounds licorice
101,350 pounds licorice
320,200 pounds licorice
163,000 pounds licorice
100,000 pounds licorice
620 pounds althea
1,000 pounds ipecac
SHELLAC—
406,200 pounds
SOAP—
2,000 pounds toilet
SODIUM NITRATE—
1,472 pounds
SPICES—
93,467 pounds cassia
107,038 pounds ground cassia
1,000 pounds ground cassia
3,000 pounds ground cassia
54,460 pounds black pepper
6,000 pounds nutmegs
2,550 pounds nutmegs
SUMAC—
101,812 pounds
TALC, PREPARED—
550 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
193,760 pounds
994,500 pounds
3,502,700 pounds
190,100 pounds
WAX—
6,818 pounds bees
5,189 pounds bees
2,765 pounds bees
78,245 pounds vegetable
61,650 pounds carnauba
WINE LEES—
363,130 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
235 pounds, Cuba
155 pounds, Peru
125 pounds, Nicaragua
ACID, PICRIC—
22 pounds, Argentina
ACID, SULPHURIC—
4,318 pounds, Jamaica
90 pounds, Newfoundland
5,457 pounds, Brazil
3,200 pounds, Virgin Island
3,980 pounds, San Domingo
ALCOHOL—
128 gallons, Norway
2 gallons, British Honduras
ALCOHOL, WOOD—
13,355 pounds, British West Africa
BENZOL—
6,943 pounds, Cuba
BEES WAX—
50 pounds, Panama
CACAO—
227,248 pounds, Argentina
CALCIUM CARBIDE—
116,800 pounds, British India
25,600 pounds, San Domingo
100 pounds, French W. Indies
110,000 pounds, Peru
4,000 pounds, Colombia
CASSIA—
1,470 pounds
COPPER SULPHATE—
44,000 pounds, Ecuador
26,375 pounds, Cuba
115 pounds, Hayti
120 pounds, Peru
1,100 pounds, British South Africa
FLAX SEED—
5 bushels, British Guiana
3 bushels, British W. Indies
GLYCERIN—
300 pounds, British W. Indies
311 pounds, Peru
250 pounds, Chile
50 pounds, San Domingo
8 pounds, Panama
50 pounds, Bermuda
GLUCOSE—
293,250 pounds, Cuba
345,000 pounds, Uruguay
HOPS—
1,380 pounds, British South Africa
2,950 pounds, Mexico
50 pounds, Dutch W. Indies
405 pounds, Colombia
LIME CHLORIDE—
61,000 pounds, Panama
22,400 pounds, Spain
PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—
122,073 pounds, Argentina
PARAFFIN—
426,655 pounds, Argentina
375,800 pounds, Uruguay
261,992 pounds, Peru
189,034 pounds, British East Indies
PEPPERMINT OIL—
57 pounds, Jamaica
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
6,620 pounds, Peru
5 pounds, Colombia
SODA, ASH—
77,500 pounds, Peru
44,000 pounds, Uruguay
33,600 pounds, Cuba
1,500 pounds, Nicaragua
SODA, CAUSTIC—
292,899 pounds, Cuba
234,337 pounds, Italy
367,840 pounds, Chile
2,156 pounds, Honduras
SODA, SAL—
9,000 pounds, Jamaica
6,142 pounds, Trinidad
SODIUM SILICATE—
17,400 pounds, Venezuela
43,872 pounds, British South Africa
SPONGES—
65 pounds, Bermuda
133 pounds, Brazil
25 pounds, Chile
SULPHUR CRUDE—
31 tons, Mexico
25 tons, Uruguay
8 tons, British India
WAX, VEGETABLE—
38,780 pounds, Australia
ZINC OXIDE—
4,500 pounds, Panama
95,030 pounds, Argentina
29,950 pounds, Venezuela
182,192 pounds, Chile

IMPORTATION OF CREOSOTE OIL

The list of restricted imports has by a new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 201) been so far modified as to permit the importation from Japan of 2,000,000 gallons of creosote oil during the remainder of the present calendar year.

Licenses for the importation of this quantity of creosote oil from Japan may be issued during the remainder of the present calendar year, when the applications are otherwise in order, with the proviso that such oil is shipped on vessels approved for that purpose by the Shipping Control Committee of the United States Shipping Board. The amount so permitted to come forward will be allocated by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board.

The Derm-A-Wat Chemical Co. of Detroit, Mich., has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

CHEMICAL COMPANY INQUIRY STILL ON

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. makes the following announcement in its weekly circular to the trade:

"The officers of this company have been under an inquiry before the Attorney General of this State, by a representative of the Alien Property Custodian, and they have spared no effort to assist the same. Many incomplete and incorrect statements in regard to this inquiry have been circulated. The point at issue is whether the purchase of a certain number of shares bought to place the majority of holdings in the hands of American citizens, was bona fide. We wish to state that the inquiry is still open pending the arrival of certain papers from abroad.

"We look forward to the close of these proceedings with full confidence, and in the meantime ask our friends and patrons to continue to give us their goodwill and support, the same as they have in the past."

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

27300—A company in Ceylon desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of naphthalene balls and crystals, phenol, carbolic acid, aniline dyes, indigo, acetic acid, direct colors, sulphur, aniline colors and products, oil colors, naphthol, inks, methylene blue, etc. If necessary payment will be made by confirmed credit port of shipment against ship's bill of lading. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27301—A man in Spain wishes to purchase outright and secure agencies for the sale of sulphate of ammonia. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. References.

27308—A firm in Ceylon is in the market for acetic acid, citric acid, glycerin, caustic soda, and carbolic acid for medical purposes. Large quantities are desired. Payment will be made by confirmed credit port of shipment against ship's bill of lading, if necessary. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27309—Supplementing foreign-trade opportunity No. 26774, a Belgian temporarily in the Netherlands, desires to secure an agency for the sale of fertilizers, medical goods, drugs and chemicals, oils, oil seeds, machinery, raw materials of different kinds, and colonial products in Belgium, Holland, and northern France. Only agencies are desired.

27310—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of all kinds of dyeing materials for skins and fabrics of all kinds. Correspondence should be in French or Italian. References.

27311—A man in Spain would like to secure an agency for the sale of powdered colors for dyeing all kinds of silk, wool, and cotton textiles. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

27329—A firm in Norway desires to purchase machines with capacity of 5,000 to 25,000 kilos per day, for the extraction and refining of oils from copra, cotton seed, linseed, soya beans, groundnuts, sheanuts, etc. Plans, full description as to the space each machine will require, power needed, etc., are desired.

27333—An agency is desired in South Africa for the sale of disinfectants for medical and surgical use, powder and liquid soap, household soap, soft soap, toilet soap, medical soap, massage cream, ointment, tooth powder, lozenges, embrocation and soluble blocks. The applicant also desires an agency for the sale of sheep dip, rubber tires, and general merchandise. Reference.

27337—A firm in India desires to purchase 5 tons of zinc oxide paint in kegs, to be used with linseed oil, 3 tons of red oxide paint to be used with linseed oil over iron, 5 tons of green paint to be used with linseed oil, and 2 tons of coal varnish for wood. Terms of payment, cash in United States against shipping documents. Reference.

27338—A man in Mexico, desirous of forming a company for the manufacture of matches, wishes to secure literature and factory cash quotations on machinery for making safety matches.

New Incorporations

Arrow Yarn Dyeing Corp., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. J. B. Simmerman, S. S. and R. Friedenbergs, 2,282 Andrews Ave., New York City.

Queeneda Graphite Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$10,000,000. To manufacture graphite, manganese, copper, lead, lumber and other materials. John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Wilmington, Del.

Yellowstone Sulphur Co., Dover, Del., capital \$2,500,000. To mine for sulphur, salts, nitrate, etc., Samuel C. Wood, A. L. Sues, Chicago, Ill., and L. B. Phillips, Dover, Del.

Noil Chemical and Color Works, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. H. A. Murray, F. H. Platt, G. W. Field, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Laurel Paint Works, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. C. A. Christophers, E. J. Parsons, F. Rosenblum, 850 East 176th Street, Bronx, New York.

Sun Chemical Corp., Manhattan, capital \$6,000. B. Cohan, I. Polstein, D. Zipkin, 924 West End Ave., New York City.

Washington Gas Company, Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. To manufacture and produce, buy, sell and deal in and with gas, coal, coke, tar, etc. M. M. Clancy, B. A. Spangler, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington, Del.

New England Chemical Company, Boston, Mass., capital \$50,000. Chemicals and dyestuffs. J. C. Jones, Jr., G. O. Mitchell and others.

Quinlan Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$25,000. Roy Quinlan, Daniel Hamilton and Alfred J. Parker.

The Wolff Drug Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$50,000. Solomon R. Clute, Louis Durocher and Geo. Kotin.

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, all classifications, is \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

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MERCK & CO. Chemicals

St. Louis NEW YORK Montreal

Works at Rahway, N. J.

Florida Analytical Laboratories, Jacksonville, Fla., Capital \$10,000. To manufacture drugs, compounds, etc. John Dickinson, R. T. Dewell, L. W. Lawther.

The Direct Sales Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000. To manufacture all kinds of pharmaceutical goods. Plant has been completed on Pratt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

General Chemical Company, Toledo, O., capital \$10,000. Dean Higgins, W. W. Campbell, C. A. Campbell and others.

The Special Materials Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$50,000. To manufacture and deal in chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, etc. David H. Wallace, Geo. Law and Cecil A. Spencer, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Jersey Concentration Company, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$25,000. To manufacture chemicals. S. G. Worthen, of East Orange and W. S. Sawyer and A. W. Bailey, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thomas Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. To carry on business of chemists, druggists, etc., A. W. Britton, C. S. Rice, G. V. Reilly of New York City.

Union Paint Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$1,000,000. S. H. McIntosh, C. Mayer, T. E. Byrnes, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Authorizations—The Cold Light Mfg. Co., Inc., Colorado, capital \$10,000. To make radio luminous compounds. E. D. David, 558 West 158th Street, New York City.

Capital Reductions—Cassella Color Company, Manhattan, from \$50,000 to \$1,500.

Dissolutions—E. O. Burian Pharmacy, Inc., Manhattan.

The American Pine Products Corporation, Ellisville, Miss., is planning for the installation of new condensers, retorts, and other equipment at its works for the manufacture of turpentine and kindred products.

According to reliable information the United States Government is to finance the enlargement of the plant of the Rollin Chemical Company, South Charleston, W. Va., whose entire output was taken over by the Federal authorities recently.

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(99%)

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Argentine Republic City of Buenos Aires Sanitary Works of the Nation

Plant for Manufacturing Sulphuric Acid

Offers are invited for the construction of a plant for manufacturing sulphuric acid, in accordance with the conditions which may be consulted by interested parties, in the Consulate General of the Argentine Republic, in the City of New York, 17 Battery Place, Room 227, on working days from 10 till 4.

Offers must be presented in the Office of the Secretary of the Council of Public Works of the Nation, in the City of Buenos Aires, before 3.30 p. m., on the 8th day of November next, on which day and hour they will be opened in the presence of the interested parties who may wish to attend on that occasion.

Buenos Aires, 4th June, 1918.

L. CELASCO,
Pro-Secretary.

República Argentina Ciudad de Buenos Aires Obras Sanitarias de la Nación

Construcción de una Fábrica de Acido Sulfúrico.

Llámanse a licitación para la construcción de una fábrica de ácido sulfúrico de acuerdo con el pliego de condiciones que los interesados podrán consultar en el Consulado General de la República Argentina en la ciudad de Nueva York, 17 Battery Place, Room 227, todos los días hábiles de 10 a 4 p. m.

Las propuestas deberán presentarse en la Secretaría del Directorio de las Obras Sanitarias de la Nación, en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, Capital de la República Argentina, antes de las 3 y $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m., del día 8 de Noviembre próximo, fecha y hora en que serán abiertas, en presencia de los interesados que concurran al acto.

Buenos Aires, 4 de Junio de 1918.

L. CELASCO,
Prosecretario.

Drugs and Chemicals

Headquarters for

Acetone	
Amyl Acetate	
Barium Peroxide 88-929	
Barium Chloride	Cod Liver Oil
Barium Nitrate	Gum Tragacanth
Blanc Fixe	Mineral Oil
Citric, Cresylic Acids	Myrbane Oil
Stearic, Tartaric Acids	Olive Oil
Carbon Tetrachloride	Spermacetti
Formaldehyde	Japan Wax
Gum Arabic	Certified Food Colors
Japanese Camphor	Essential Oils
Menthol	Powdered Rice Starch
Calomel Howard's English	
Chalk, English Precipitated	
Pure Beeswax, Yellow and bleached	

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